HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,187—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	......	......
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under th Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
ZUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,236	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th May, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pasbni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 31st May,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.
GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	c.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES of the 5th Instalment of the above Loan (being Debentures Nos. 19401 to 21400), whose DEBENTURES are repayable 1st January, 1933, and who have not already exchanged them for fresh Debentures repayable 1st January, 1913, are hereby INFORMED that if they are desirous of making such exchange, they must PRESENT their existing Debentures for surrender and exchange at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipal Office, on or before the 31st day of August, 1904, after which date no option to extend the Currency of such Debentures will be allowed.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Office Building, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION,)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 9 months commencing from 1st July, 1904.

2. Tender Forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Waste Cotton required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfor
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the handsome household furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, books, D. B. fowling piece by W Cashmore, swords, daggers, sword sticks, Chinese fur coat, handsome pictures, nearly new patent leather English harness by Henry Peat of London, single harness by Peat, walnut wood single cot and marble top table, mahogany large wardrobe in 3 pieces, &c, the property of Lt-Col J. K. KANGA, I. M. S.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, (Tramway Line), Parel Road, opposite Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, made to order such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, large ice box, marble top table and teapoys, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, jardiniers, cabinet, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, cottage piano, plate bound nearly new banjo by Rose, single and double bedsteads, mahogany dressing and wash hand tables by Maple and Co, London, chest of drawers, mirror door almira, large stove, revolving top office table with Chubb's lock, platedware, glassware and crockery, etc, the property of J. E. WOOD, Esq. going up-country.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, dining, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, phonograph with 18 rollers-books.

1 full-size camera with slide by Hora and Thornthwaite.

The property of a gentleman—Consisting of bentwood chairs, standing lamps, copying press, pictures, leather bag, Magnesium lamps, nickel trays, etc.

24 boxes each 1 doz. bottles special liqueur whisky.
24 boxes each 1 doz. bottles mountain dew whisky.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.

The property of a gentleman—
1 French polished rubber tyred office shigram, very little used.
1 handsome young iron grey arab horse, 4 years old, 14-2, with a set of harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ormsby House, 2nd floor, Ormiston Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte, iron safe, lady's bicycle, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc, the property of C. SCHULTZ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1904.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI DOCTOR, for a Family, night and day. Apply sharp, to "A," care of this Office.

WANTED Experienced and Influential SUGAR BROKER. None but fully qualified men need apply. Box "No. 923 M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

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1 lot of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sergent House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Dantra House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweettoned ebonized cottage piano, in very good order, dresden and terracotta figures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Singapore cane chairs, marble clocks, iron safe, 21 days plate glass square brass clock, striking half hour and hour, sewing machine, Persian carpets, copper utensils, baba perambulators, bicycles, &c. &c., the property of C. B. MCDONALD Esq., Assistant Collector of Income Tax.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred ralli cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle
1 bay pony quiet in harness
1 handsome strong grey pony mare, young, goes well in harness,
1 handsome strong four-wheel rubber-tyred dog cart in very good order,
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred single seated brougham in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Belle Vue," Marsya Hill, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room suite lined rich tapestry, hall cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, wall hanging and hall lamps, brass and iron single and double bedstead, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, rich pictures, one "Schaeffer and Schneiler" cottage piano in very good order, teapoy and tables, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c, the property of H. WADHAM Esq.

The property of another gentleman—

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1 handsome strong grey pony mare, goes well in harness and a set of harness.

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On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Marine Lines opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved F P household furniture by Dewjee Kanjee and others such as drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, one sweet toned and mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., hall cabinets, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, brass and iron single and double bed steads marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glass door almyras and chest of drawers, rich pictures, Parian bronze and ivory table ornaments, Persian carpets, Singapore cane furniture, Hinks and Ditmars, table and hanging lamps, one lot books, copper utensils etc. etc. the property of P. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

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AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th June next at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account,

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Pursuant to the Decree made in Suit No 633 of 1901, dated the 15th day of December, 1903, and by order of Messrs. H. K. Kola and Jehanghir Dorabjee, the Special Commissioners appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises described as Lot No. 1 and known as "Huntley Lodge."

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, chawls, messuages, and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Clare Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district on Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 49, 172, 191, and 231, new Nos. A-13552, A-13683, A-13710, and A-13803, old Survey Nos. 295, 296, 297, and 316, and new Survey Nos. 1A-3587, and 3A-3550, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3792, 3793, 3794, (1) and (2) 3795, 3796, 3797. 3791. 3908, and 3909, Street, Nos. 1. 2 3. 3A 4. 5, 6. 23, 95, and 95, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the south by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by Sankli Tank Street, on or towards the east by the property of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, leased to different individuals, and on or towards the west by the property known as "Kaya Hall," belonging to the Clare Road Convent.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold vacant land situate on the north side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the hereditaments and premises firstly hereinbefore described under one or more of the same old Nos. 49, 172, 191 and 231, new Nos. A 155, A-383, A-13710 and 13803, old survey Nos. 295, 296, 2972 and 316, and new survey Nos. 1A-3587 and 3A-3550, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north, east and west, by the property of Mooljee Jetha, and on or towards the south by Sankli Tank Street, aforesaid.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the furnished Bungalow, out-houses and messuages thereon situate on Mount Abu in the territories of the Chief of Sirohi, known as Hormuzd Hall, admeasuring one decimal point two hundred and seventy-two (1·272) Sirohi Bigahs, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the north by a Public Road, on or towards the south by Bazar Road, on or towards the east by a Government Bungalow, and on or towards the west and south-west by land belonging to the Maha Rao of Sirohi, and which property is being sold as a furnished Bungalow, with all the household furniture now lying therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustum, and Kola, Attorneys for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jehangir and Searvia, Attorneys for the defendants.

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Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

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Per Annum ....Rs. 12
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Quarterly............ " 3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 25.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1-1	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£97	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3-4	= + 1-16
3 months hence	25 5-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·40	= do
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 35·90	were allotted to Calcutta	
Rs. 12·10	do	Bombay
Rs. 5·30	do	Madras

Rs. 53·30 At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 83 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 6·70	were allotted to Calcutta,	
Rs. Nil	do	Bombay
Rs. Nil	do	Madras

Rs. 6·70 At 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 83 per cent. Average rate 16·06.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 50,40,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments Nil.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1-2 A.-M., quiet.

METALS.
Copper Braziers £57.
Yellow metal 61-4.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2. Value.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 28 3-8 = — 1-8. J.-J. Done.
White Karachi 27 1-4 = unchanged M.-J. Done.
Red Karachi 27 = " M.-J. Sellers.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 = — 1-4. M.-J. Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-8 = — 1-8. J.-J. Done. } easier.
Brown 36 = — 1-4. M.-J. Done.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1-4 = — 1-4. J.-J. Sellers, quieter.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 7·26 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 15,000 Arrivals closed easier.

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·89	6·94	6·89
+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·65	6·10	5·87
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·80	5·77	5·76
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	"

In New York—

Spot	13·10 — 25
Futures, month of July	12·82 — 17
Do. do. December	10·66 — 18

In New Orleans—

Spot	13
Futures, month of Aug.	12·28 — 23
Do. do. Nov.	10·42 — 18
Tone at close	barely steady,

Cotton Total visible supply	2,180,000
Cotton Total visible supply of which is East Indian	376,000
Total quantity in sight	9,630,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 25th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,293 bales.
Wheat	48,272 cwts.
Linseed	29,170 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,992 "
Gingellyseed	3,876 "
Poppyseed	8,505 "
Groundnuts	301 "
Castorseed	3,785 "
Rice	13,601 "
Myrabollams	1,200 "
Cottonseed	5,459 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	8,232 "
Jcowar	3,919 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY MAY 26.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do		170
Marks 3	do	do		138 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight			131
Shanghai 30	do	do		182
Japan 30	do	do		148

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady

Cash	Rs. 98-0
1st Settlement 31st May	" 97-15
2nd do 30th June	" 97-11

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 17th May	6	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 13 0 to 4-4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3 0 to 5-4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 6 0 to 5-7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet	
Ready	5 4 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet	
Ready	20 0 0 to 21

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad, Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ...... Rs. 27 1-2
Hard red ...... Rs. 24 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	bales 4,000
Imports	do 1,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·88	6·83	6·73
— 11	— 11	— 11
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·54	5·99	5·78
— 11	— 11	— 9
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·71	5·68	5·67
— 9	— 9	— 9

COTTON.—The market remains steady with official quotation almost all unaltered the only changes being in Sawginned Dharwan and Westerns which are reduced Rs. 1 per candy. The inquiry from the mills is still in evidence.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	246	232	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	257	245	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	257	245	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	257	250	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	248	240	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	252		"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	259	252		"
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	300	290	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	318	308	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	263	251	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	260	248	238	"
Muttia (M. G.) ...	254	242	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	279	271	"
Western ...	...	270	262	"
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	265	253	243	"
Do (H.-G.) ...	262	250	240	"
Compta (M. G) ...	...	277	269	

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the Statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 16th May to 22nd May. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	2
Native States coin	...
Total	2
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	...
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	...
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	2
Government Bullion	4
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	3
Total	9

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	8
Dollars Coined and paid over	7
Closing Balance of Bullion	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WATERS—May 21, at Evelyn Hall, Private Nursing Home, Mussoorie, the wife of H G Waters, L R C P Lond M R C S, Eng Medical Officer, E I Railway, of a son.

ALEXANDER—May 22, at Landour, the wife of Captain E W Alexander, R F A, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARVEY.—May 20, at No. 2, Outram Street, Calcutta, Anne Desiree, the beloved wife of Victor Harvey. Aged 44 years, 7 months and 20 days.

GRANT.—May 22, at Chekradharpur, of heat apoplexy, while travelling to Calcutta, William Cowan Grant Mill Assistant, the Gourspur Co., Ld.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m., High water 9 55m., 6-48a. Low water, 3-10m., 3-49a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—After noon on Sunday the 29th current the Apollo Bandar Post and Telegraph Office will be removed to the Taj Mahal Hotel next to Kemp and Co. on the Apollo Bandar.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur committed to the High Court the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged Gunpat Kashiram, a Hindu, with the murder of Manjoolabai on the 17th instant at Khetwady.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Tretton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. F. Cheshire, conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day.

March	Illery	Franklin
Overture	Octoroon	Benedict
Valse	Ideala	Bucalossi
A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Moret
Selection	Floro'ora	Stuart
Cake walk	At a Georgia Camp Meeting	Mills

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Pedro Caetan a cook, was charged with the theft of two metal watches of the value of Rs 25, the property of his master, Mr. R. J.P. Walsh, a driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Complainant lived in Ferguson Road. On the 17th instant the accused was dismissed by complainant. On Monday evening on complainant returning home from work, he found that his room had been entered into during his absence, and on examining his things he missed the two watches. A report was made to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered one of the watches from him. The other watch was found to have been pledged with a cook for Rs. 2. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Explanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Tarachand Kanji, a hindu lad aged 15 years, with the theft of a neck ornament, valued at about Rs. 20. belonging to one Valabhdas Damji. It appeared that the accused removed the ornament from the neck of the complainant's daughter, a child about three years old, at the Hallai Bhatia Mahajanwadi on the 25th instant and bolted. He was seen removing the ornament by a hawker, who raised an alarm and got him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having received eight stripes on a previous occasion. He was sentenced to receive 12 stripes.—Govind Bapu, another Hindu lad, aged about 12 years was charged with the theft of an ear-ring, the property of one Sitaram. A son of the complainent about three years old was playing in the Sonapur Lane on the 25th instant when the accused removed the ornament from his ear. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive 8 stripes.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Paterson charged one Musa, a Mahomedan with the theft of Rs. 3 from the shop of one Mangal Ramcharan, a sweet-meat seller in Erskine Road. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went to the shop of the complainant on Wednesday evening and asked to buy a rupee worth of sweets. The complainant left his seat and went inside the shop to fetch the stuff, when the accused put his hand into the open cash-box and took out some coins. The complainant heard the sound of the coins and rushing towards the accused caught hold of his hand. One rupee dropped out of the accused's hand into the box. He was given in police custody and Rs. 3 were recovered from his hand. On search being taken of his person only two pice were found from him. The accused said he was under the influence of liquor when he committed the theft. He admitted five previous convictions and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Inspector Sullivan charged Raghu Jeram and twelve others, the first with keeping a common gaming house in 2nd Kumbharwada, and all with gaming in the same house. Inspector Sullivan said in consequence of information received he obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police and raided the house in question with a party of policemen on Wednesday at 10-30 a m. He arrested all the accused, while they were playing in the house. On a search being taken one pack of cards, 10 dice and Rs. 8-7-9 were found on the ground. He said the first accused had been carrying on gambling for a long time past and had been punished for it on several occasions. Most of the other accused were either fined or sent to jail for the same offence. He asked the Court to deal severely with the accused. The first accused and the seventh by name Zaverlal admitted having been previously convicted. The Magistrate convicted all, and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The seventh accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with an alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest were find Rs. 15 each, or in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	19
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	8
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	19	16	78
Total plague deaths to date	275,797	227,623	
Same date last year	34	31	115

FOR some considerable time efforts have been made by the Municipality and other public bodies to have laws framed for the Registration of domestic servants on the Nilgiris, and these have at last been considered by the Local Government and orders passed on them. In December last the Collector forwarded to Government an interesting note and draft Bill on the subject, which had been drawn up by Mr. Hamilton, Assistant Superintendent of Police. In doing so the Collector stated that the note showed that a large percentage of the crimes in the towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor had been committed by domestic servants, and that employers were more or less at the mercy of servants drawn from the ranks of criminals. He added that the local bodies in the District, viz., the Planters' Association, the District board, the Municipalities and the Cantonment Committee, has been consulted, and were unanimously of opinion that a real and pressing need existed for legislation in this respect. The Ootacamund Municipal Council and the Nilgiri Planters' Association both wrote to Government recommending that legislation on the lines prepared by Mr. Hamilton should be undertaken. Government have, however, passed the following Order :—"The Government do not consider it advisable to undertake legislation on the lines suggested." No reasons are given and in the G. O. containing the correspondence no opposition is recorded.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF LAHORE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes : A bold scheme for the external improvement of Lahore is under consideration, which if carried into effect, should go far to remove the reproach that the capital of the Punjab is one of the most neglected looking municipalities in Northern India. The idea is to convert the Mall from an untidy thoroughfare struggling between an urban, and a rural aspect, into a splendid boulevard. In detail the proposal is as follows :—(1) To widen the central carriage drive, which is at present but 27 feet wide, to the more imposing and convenient width of 50feet ; (2) to replace the present kunkar (which is quite unsuited to heavy wheeled traffic and becomes a sea of mud in the rains) by covering it up with metal of a clean firm and durable quality to be imported from a quarry beyond Jhelum where it abounds ; (3) to uproot the sickly looking trees that stand at uncertain intervals along the middle of the road and to lay down instead thereof a belt of fresh green turf decked with ornamental shrubs,(true grass affords no shade, but neither do the dwarfed inhealthy trees which at present make a pretence at casting arboreal shadows ; and a strip of verdure will at least be cool and restful to the eyes ; (4) to replace the present ride which is merely a muddied road that bakes hard in the dry weather and turns to slush in the rains by a real ride, laid carefully with tan or some other suitable material ; (5) to construct a broad well made and clean out footpath for pedestrians on each side of the Mall ; (6) to build a drainage system that will keep the whole Mall free from stagnant pools, either on the road itself or along the sides of the road, (7) to erect a handsome standard for the coming electric light, along the centre of the belt of green turf in the middle of the Mall. The extent of the Mall to which this remarkable series of improvements is designed to apply embraces practically the whole length that is from Anarkalli to Government House. The cost of course will be considerable but this is essentially a sort of enterprise that ought not to be taken up at all if a parsimonius spirit is in the least to hamper its generous execution. The whole idea is one of bold liberality conceived in the best public interests of the Punjab capital and the expenditure though large will be fully justified by the striking result. His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz is understood to take a personal interest in the project which if executed in his time will hand his name down more conspicuously and more favourably than any statute of bronze even a green painted one."

THE TINNEVELLY TODDY INDUSTRY.

DECLINE DUE TO EDUCATION.

IT may be taken for granted writes a correspondent of the "Madras Mail" that, whatever be the reason the Toddy industry of Tinnevelly is on the wane, notwithstanding the obvious fact that thousands of palmyra trees yearly come into bearing every year. The Government of India, have recently published a book of statistics on industrial occupations in India in which the manufacture of sugar is shown as a yearly decreasing industry which in the last decade has fallen off by several thousands of workers. Messrs Parry and Co., who have almost a monopoly of the jaggery produced in Tinnevelly, show from their accounts a yearly decrease in the output, so that the firm has recently been importing sugar for refinemet from Java, and it is under serious consideration whether the jaggery now supplied, so much injured by excess lime will provide a sufficient margin of profit to manufacture it into sugar. Various influences are at work which act in a detrimental manner to the progress of this industry, amongst which no doubt are the following :—(1) The progress of education amongst the tree climbing population so that Shanars will not allow their boys to learn to climb ; (2) the gradually increasing wealth of the Shanars, who have been educated and brought forward by the Missionaries for 100 years ; (3) the growing idea that the occupation of palmyra climbing is infra dig, and not suitable for persons who (some of the leaders) profess to be high caste Kshatriyas ; (4) the increase in the emigration of agricultural labourers to Ceylon and the Straits : (5) the low price now given for jaggery; (6) the arduous nature of the employment. These and other reasons all tend in the same direction, and when to them be added the oppressive acts of the Abkari subordinate officers—if there is any truth in this allegation at all—it will indeed be a wonder if the industry survives the ordeal through which it is now passing.

SEQUEL TO A DEADLY DUEL.

M. EVELOT, a barrister of Toulouse, in France, who, in November last, engaged in a duel, near Paris, with M. Lautier, whom he killed, and for whose murder he was subsequently arrested, has been acquitted.

The evidence at the trial disclosed the fact that Lautier had paid improper atentions to Evelot's wife.

M. Evelot, as stated above, is a barrister. His victim, Lautier, was a jeweller. Both combatants were residents of Toulouse. It was stated at the time that the quarrel arose over a private matter, in which a lady was concerned. The duel, which was fought with swords, lasted only thirty seconds. As soon as the signal was given for the duel to begin M. Evelot made a violent lunge and ran his sword deep into M. Lautier's body, under the right arm. Lautier fell heavily to the ground and died in a few minutes. An examination showed that the wound was a foot deep, and pierced through the lungs to the region of the heart. M. Evelot, on seeing what he had done, became immediately prostrated, and was led away in a state of collapse. Evelot is described as a tall well built young man, and is said to have fought several previous duels. His father, who is 70 years of age had travelled with him to Paris for the meeting and awaited the result at his hotel.

VEGETATION ON MARS.

In a paper read before the American Philosophical Society, reported in "Nature," Mr. Percival Lowell discusses the 375 drawings of the Martian surface made by him during the opposition of 1903. Having plotted the values allotted to the "visibility" of 85 canals at different periods with regard to the time of their minima visibilities after the Martian summer solstice he found thot these minima appeared in regular sequence from the North Pole towards the equator. Mr. Lowell believes that the canals are strips of vegetation dependent for their growth—and therefore for their visibility—upon the simultaneous presence of sunlight and water, and he points out that on a planet such as the earth were water is constantly present all over the surface the appearance of vegetation solely depends upon the amount of sunlight received: therefore, in the northern hemisphere, it simply progresses northward with the sun. On the other hand, he concludes, from his curves, that there is no constant supply of moisture on the surface of Mars, and, therefore, although the sun may have reached the summer solstice, it is not until the snow cap melts and looses the water supply that the vegetation appears. Further, his curves indicate that when loosed the water moves southward at a remarkably steady rate of 53 miles per day, and as the figure of the planet is shown by its spheroidity to be in a state of fluid equilibrium, he contends that the water must of necessity be conveyed southwards by artificial means.

MOVING A YEW TREE.

"Kent Surrey Sussex and Hampshire"—we read in "The Quiver"—"are all rich in churchyard trees There is a very ancient tree at Buckland by Dover which has undergone the unique experience of removal in a ripe old age. The tree had already stood in the way of the enlargement of the church in 1851 and the architect of that day was compelled to add seats by widening the narrow Norman aisles. Unfortunately this destroyed the symmetry of the church for it left the nave wider than its length. When a further enlargement became necessary, in 1880 the only way in which it could well be carried out involved the destruction or removal of the yew. The latter course was decided on, and was at length successfully carried out. A trench was dug on all four sides of the tree leaving a great block of earth eighteen feet long, sixteen feet broad, and five feet deep, about the roots. The earth was bound together with timber and chains and beneath the roots great baulks of timber were introduced by tunnelling; rollers were then placed beneath these timbers and battens for the rollers to run on, and a trench was dug as far as the new site for the tree. By means of capstans and chains the great tree, roots, earth, and all, weighing over fifty tons was gradually moved to its new position, not without sundry mishaps in the way of broken chains and ropes. The tree had previously suffered considerable damage from lightning probably in the same storms which bent the steeple in 1774, new wood has, however, grown over and completely encased the old dead wood of the trunk."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism sciatica tic doloureux and many maladies scarcely less painful though of shoter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle joint or news recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutions disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and pills for removing gouty rheumatic and scrofulous attacks which afflict all ages and are commonly called hereditary.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KING AND LORD CURZON.

THE "Voice of India" says :—We are certain, and we like to flatter ourselves, that the King-Emperor's eagerness to see Lord Curzon at the earliest opportunity is to be attributed as much to His Majesty's interest in the people of this distant Dependency as to the already signified approval of the doings of the great Indian Proconsul. In the honour done to him, we recognise also the solicitude cherished on our behalf. In the space of one hour, His Majesty must have heard a great deal about this country, and must have asked his Viceroy to convey to us his loving assurances, the exact words of which the people of Bombay may have the good fortune to hear first ; for we suppose Lord Curzon will come back under a fresh appointment, and the Corporation will have the usual opportunity of receiving him at the Apollo Bunder.

EMPIRE DAY IN INDIA.

The "Indu Prakash" objects to the forms and ceremonies suggested by the Earl of Meath for observance on Empire Day in this country. Our contenporary remarks :—At the time of the Coronation of our Emperor, the Earl of Meath proposed that the 24th of May should be regarded as the Empire day throughout the British dominions. The proposal did not gain ground so long, but now it appears, the institution of an Empire day has met with popular approval in England. The institution of an Empire day seems to be harmless and none need take exception to it, but the forms and ceremonies which His Lordship has proposed in connection with it are silly, thoughtless and even insulting. It is proposed that on the 24th of May, a huge flag should be hoisted in every school, throughout the British dominions. The boys ranged round it should sing the Empire day hymn which has been specially prepared by His Lordship. There are many objectionable lines in this hymn. Again the ceremonies to be observed at the time of worshipping the Imperial flag are foolish and ridiculous. The object of the institution of an Empire day throughout the British dominions is to dazzle the subject races by the superior glory and grandeur of Great Britain and to try to make them more loyal to the British throne. We doubt very much if the object will be attained by the forms and the ceremonials proposed by the noble Earl. It will not be idle to convey to His Lordship that loyalty is not purchased by such ceremonials.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Noticing the result of the appeal to the Privy Council by the Bombay Tramway Company, the "Rast Goftar" discourses :—The Bombay Tramway Company has lost its case in all its stages against the Municipal Corporation in respect of the purchase of its property. The Privy Council has upheld the decision of the Bombay High Court on the main issues of the case, but there is yet the question of valuation and compensation awaiting final settlement. The Tramway Company made the initial mistake of suing the Corporation, and wasting a large amount of money on the determination of questions, which could have been easily settled out of court. The success on the part of the municipality at every stage of the prolonged and expensive proceedings was mainly due to Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, who fought the Company with consumate ability and foresight, and whose services in connection with the conduct of the case will undoubtedly receive the best attention of the Corporation when the dicision of the Privy Council will be formally placed before them. This will be a new feather in the cap of the Municipal Commissioner, who has been able to secure the confidence alike of the Corporation and the general public as that of the Government. The Tramway Company, which has taken away from us lakhs and crores of rupees all these years, ought not to have deliberately entered into a fruitless litigation against its municipality, and have delayed so long the introduction of electric traction and lighting in the city. The Company has no doubt served the public well on the whole, but the way in which it behaved at the fag end of its career with the Corporation, was not only unjustifiable but positively injurious to the best interests of the city. It is to be hoped that the minor questions between the two contending parties will soon be amicably settled, and that the Tramway Company, in closing its career, will make the course smooth for its successors.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Referring to the new scheme at Calcutta for giving a scientific and industrial education to young men, the "Indu Prakash" observes:—An Association called the Association for giving Scientific and Industrial Education to the youthful community of India has been established. It aims at raising a lac and a quarter of rupees per year by means of the one anna fund scheme to enable it to send 50 young men to foreign countries to learn different arts and industries of these places. In India many similar movements were started but they all soon died away for lack of funds. The above Association is trying its best to make the movement a success. Last week there was a crowded meeting at the Calcutta Albert Hall under the auspices of the above Association to consider the question of raising the necessary funds and the ways to be adopted to give a stimulus to the dying industries of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company of Calcutta presided on the occasion As expected Mr. Hamilton fully identified himself with the movement. He has already laid the people of India under deep gratitude by the able and sympathetic manner in which he advocated the cause of India in his most valuable speech on this year's Budget and he has done further service to us by his whole-hearted identification with the above movement and by his donation of Rs. 500 in aid of the same.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

The native papers are filled with panegyrics of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. The "Voice of India" states:—The death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata removes a towering personality from the ranks of India's great and good men. It was not given to him the applause of listening senates to command, but to build up reservoirs of wealth from which the fructifying contents flowed around to the lasting benefit of his countrymen. Thus everyone thanked him, most people admired him, no one disagreed with him. His qualities of the head remind one of those great Indian architects who conceived like giants and executed like jewellers. A bold imagination, a keen insight into the potentialities of business undertakings, a wonderful grasp of details and an unrivalled knowledge of the world were in him combined with the charity of a philanthropist, the judiciousness of a political economist, the devotion of a patriot and the simplicity of a man who is greater than his greatness. His mills and his buildings, his war of freights and his experiments in mineral industry, his silk-rearing and, to turn to another side of his services to the country, his scholarships have become matters of contemporary history. He will live for ever in the Research Institute, which it is now the duty of his heirs and his countrymen to erect and establish as a perpetual memorial to one of the wisest, the most successful, and the most dutiful of India's sons of our time.

The Editor of the English columns of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," who had a long personal friendship with Mr. Tata, says :—The death of Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, at the age of sixty-five, in the full maturity of manhood, at Nauheim, in Germany, on Thursday last, is a distinct loss to India, a loss lamentable and irreparable. Poor as the country is, morally and materially, it is indeed mournful to reflect that at this critical juncture in the national life, it should be made poorer still by the loss of such a person whose constant aim, when living, from his early days upwards, was to develop, on the one hand, its indigenous resources which might lead to the broad path of prosperity, and to lay deep, on the other hand, the foundations of Scientific Learning, sternly demanded by the materialism of the age, which, in the maturity of time, might raise the Indian intellect acute and subtle as it has been for ages past, to heights practical and sublime.

A CHIKMAGLUR correspondent writes to the Bangalore paper :—"About 100 members of the Church of England are scattered in this Coffee District. In Chikmaglur itself there are 15 Church people, and, within, say, a radius of 20 miles there are at least 20 more. Time was—in the eighties—when the Chaplains stationed at Bangalore by turns used to visit the then out-of-the-way station of Chikmaglur, which is 150 miles distant from Bangalore, once every quarter, and then they had perforce to travel by means of bullock coach on country-cart. But nowadays, although the railway passes through the District, and the terminal station (Kadur) is only 25 miles from Chikmaglur yet the Chaplain's visits are few and far between. In the last five years Chikmaglur has been vouchsafed but half-a-dozen such visits, and I know of an instance where a child of a resident had to wait 18 months before it could receive the rite of Baptism. I trust the above will meet the eye of our good Bishop, and that His Lordship will be able to make better provision for spiritual ministrations for his flock in the Planting District of Kadur.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Thursday :—A cyclonic storm moderate in intensity and small in extent is crossing the Madras coast near Coconada where the barometer has fallen three-tenths of an inch and a south-east wind is blowing with a velocity of 42 miles per hour. Elsewhere changes are not important. The barometer has generally risen over the north and west of India. Winds blow from cyclonic directions in the neighbourhood of the storm and are less easterly than they were yesterday along the West Coast, but elsewhere there is not much change. Temperature has again fallen, except in parts of Assam and Burma and the mean temperature below normal except in Burma. The highest maximum reported 113° is at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, the Assam hills and submontaine districts, northern India, the Deccan, South Peninsula and East Coast. About three inches of rain are reported from Negapatam, Masulipatam, Waltair and Cochin. The storm on the Madras coast will move north-westward and to a great extent break up, and the whether will improve along East-Coast. At the same time rain will probably increase in Bengal, Assam and Burma. Rain will probably extend and be fairly general over the Peninsula. In the north-west the barometer has risen and conditions have improved somewhat, but the weather is not yet settled in that locality.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 25th MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	......								
Jask	29·601	WNW	11	95·3	77·7	49	......	4·05	— 0·24
Muscat	29·606	WNW	5	93·3	88·0	33	......	1·60	— 2·41
Aden	29·790	E	4	90·8	83·8	78	......	1·41	— 1·17
Lahore	29·664	SE	5	100·9	72·2	46	......	7·57	+ 3·13
Sirsa	29·642	ESE	12	107·3	74·1	44	......	1·64	— 1·07
Delhi	29·631	ESE	15	103·2	79·3	40	......	2·42	— 0·43
Agra	29·596	NW	8	104·0	82·4	51	......	1·06	— 1·03
Cawnpore	29·619	ESE	3	98·4	84·8	55	......	2·18	— 0·03
Allahabad	29·651	ESE	8	107·6	78·6	68	0·01	0·63	— 1·67
Jhansi	29·599	Calm	8	103·3	88·2	55	......	2·94	+ 0·89
Jacobabad	29·620	ESE	3	113·2	77·2	37	......	3·36	+ 2·10
Karachi	29·586	Calm	8	102·4	[illegible]	50	......	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·305	NE	5	107·2	82·1	31	......	1·74	— 0·24
Ajmere	29·618	E	4	104·9	83·0	34	......	1·95	+ 0·01
Deesa	29·614	S	11	107·1	80·1	59	......	0·38	— 0·32
Ahmedabad	29·626	S	3	105·8	80·6	58	......	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·577	SW	16	101·3	75·9	59	......	0·86	+ 0·26
Jamnagar	29·605	WSW	20	101·1	75·7	72	......	2·04	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·615	WSW	14	88·4	81·3	81	......	0·70	......
Rajkot	29·636	SW	9	106·9	72·8	74	......	1·85	+ 1·16
Bhavnagar Para.	29·611	SW	6	106·7	76·5	62	......	1·09	+ 0·27
Veraval	29·635	SW	10	84·6	77·3	84	......	0·23	— 0·43
Neemuch	29·603	WSW	12	102·5	77·7	72	......	1·70	+ 0·38
Indore	29·611	NW	2	99·6	81·1	51	......	1·37	+ 0·03
Saugor	29·626	W	8	102·4	80·1	34	0·01	2·95	+ 0·15
Jubbulpore	29·599	SE	5	100·5	78·6	50	......	2·21	— 0·78
Hoshangabad	29·617	SW	1	104·6	79·2	27	......	3·89	+ 1·73
Khandwa	29·602	S	3	96·2	79·1	31	......	2·45	+ 1·03
Raipur	29·62	E	5	104·8	75·9	70	0·12	1·14	— 1·97
Nagpur	29·605	ENE	6	104·2	81·6	49	......	1·80	— 1·60
Amraoti	29·618	WSW	10	105·3	82·5	54	......	......	......
Akola	29·610	N	8	106·2	83·9	40	......	0·86	— 1·80
Surat	29·657	WSW	10	91·2	80·7	68	......	0·81	+ 0·42
Malegaon	29·626	WSW	7	102·3	76·0	38	......	0·38	— 0·51
Bombay	29·666	SW	6	91·3	81·4	72	......	0·07	— 0·90
Poona	29·685	W	15	96·5	74·3	64	......	0·51	— 2·21
Ahmednagar	29·657	N	7	97·9	77·9	41	......	0·48	— 2·04
Aurangabad	29·630	W	8	106·6	80·7	32	......	0·44	......
Sholapur	29·637	NW	8	103·7	79·2	46	0·03	1·47	— 1·55
Ratnagiri	29·679	SSW	8	90·8	80·8	75	......	0·28	— 0·70
Bijapur	29·652	WNW	11	100·9	66·3	52	......	4·16	+ 0·35
Belgaum	29·707	WSW	13	86·3	65·8	92	1·05	7·11	+ 1·15
Mormugoa	29·702	SE	8	89·9	77·4	71	0·01	4·02	+ 0·6
Karwar	29·695	Calm	5	87·8	73·5	77	0·03	2·60	— 1·57
Mangalore	29·722	ESE	1	89·4	73·9	83	0·97	8·4	— 1·65
Calicut	29·736	NW	7	85·2	74·2	94	1·92	20·48	+ 3·86
Cochin	29·745	ESE	L	81·2	72·7	93	2·95	32·12	+ 6·22
Bangalore	29·726	WSW	9	82·8	66·8	88	......	16·27	+ 7·27
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·597	W	5	95·4	78·2	62	......	4·24	+ 0·38
Masulipatam	29·521	WNW	5	86·5	74·1	98	3·25	17·71	+ 8·71
Bellary	29·651	W	6	96·5	73·2	73	0·11	14·58	+ 9·91
Cuddapa	29·625	W	G	91·2	77·4	64	......	21·61	+ 14·21
Madras	29·633	SSW	5	81·5	77·0	87	0·16	39·05	+ 16·82
Coimbatore	29·712	SW	2	89·4	70·1	88	......	14·31	+ 5·04
Trichinopoly.	29·696	C	5	92·5	75·4	82	0·15	18·65	+ 4·75
Nagapatam	29·651	Calm	6	88·7	75·5	88	3·28	42·02	+ 8·70
Colombo	29·761	SW	14	85·0	76·0	83	0·38	30·64	— 20·99

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a rapid fall at Masulipatam, a brisk rise at Agra, Ajmere and Saugor and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The Barometer is from ·05 to ·15 of an inch below normal over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 25°.

Winds are cyclonic at Raipur and Masulipatam, north-easterly or south-easterly in Rajputana and at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Goa, Mangalore and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Poona and Colombo.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 14° in defect at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and minimum 6° in excess at Ahmednagar and 5° to 7° in defect at Madras, Karwar, Bijapur, Raipur and Sirsa. The maximum varied from 107° at Aurangabad to 81° at Cochin, and the minimum from 85° at Cawnpore to 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less or less cloudy in Mysore, Berar, the Central and United Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain.—Negapatam and Masulipatam each report about three inches and a quarter; Cochin about three, Calicut about two, Mangalore and Belgaum about an inch, and Allahabad, Saugor, Raipur, Sholapur, Goa, Karwar, Madras, Trichinopoly and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the north-east of Masulipatam in the Bay, and weather there and in the Madras Presidency is unsettled. Rain is likely in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WITH a view to improving the milk supply of Colombo, the Municipal Health Officer has inaugurated a scheme by means of which he hopes to arrive at a standard for milk, and any milkman supplying a fluid which does not come up to it will be punished. It has been suggested that the English standard should be accepted, but climatic and local conditions would make the English test too high, and as a fairer means of arriving at a proper standard, the Health Officer has begun experiments on the buffaloes, cows and goats of Colombo. Each animal is examined and milked before a Milk Inspector and a Veterinary Surgeon and the distinguishing marks and the milk yield are registered. The milk is also analysed ; and by means of striking an average amongst the supplies and the analyses of the different milkings, a fair standard will be arrived at.

THE Co-operative Credit Society which has been started in Simla should certainly have a prosperous career before it, for the rules framed for its guidance, says the "Pioneer", seems exceptionally sound and practical. Its capital is small to begin with, but a few years should show whether the sphere of its usefulness cannot be widely extended, and then the list of members can be expanded. The limitation as regards the number of shares to be held by individuals and the power of voting are features that cannot but prove acceptable to the community which is to benefit by the operations of the Society, and they can be recommended for imitation wherever any considerable body of Government servants are anxious to take advantage of the co-operative principle as embodied in recent legislation. Sir Edward Law in his speech last Saturday touched upon the question of cliques and showed that there was no danger of the Simla movement being wrecked from this cause. No member can possess more than three votes, proxies are not to be allowed and there should always be a healthy spirit pervading the Society. No one desires to see unseemly squabbles such as have occurred in the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund : they would prove fatal to any co-operative bank and would be mischievous in the extreme. The Committee that has been elected in Simla is one composed of responsible persons and their names may be taken as a guarantee that the management will be on safe and sensible lines. We shall follow with the greatest interest this first experiments among Government servants in thrift and self-help ; and we are convinced that in very many instances the easy descent into hopeless indebtedness will be permanently blocked by the operations of the Society.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 2285 tons, Captain W J Lennox, sailed yesterday for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Secunder 1073 tons, Captain C W Brebner sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 90 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2641 tons, Captain A MacLennox, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall 2763 tons, Captain J F Browse, will sailed for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs W St John Richardson as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1675 tons, Captain A G Abbott, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Akyab 4th May via Cochin and Cannanore, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Bengal	2380	Phillips			P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Ranee	3634	Corran			T Morrison & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Kedslie	Zanzibar &c		M M & Co
Venetia	2333	Reid			W & A G & Co
Pundit	3332	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2973	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Strathmore	2295	King			W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	1041	McLennan			T M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Peninsular	5919	Cubitt			P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	28-5	M M & Co
Urlana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
Sapala	3126	Shepherd	Calcutta &c		M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Kiddall	Calcutta &c		M M & Co
Sangola	3339	Jacobs			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Nylrist			B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	2064	Robinson			M M & Co
Metis	2167	Brown			J M & Co
Baronfels	3575	Dadrichsen			G'ade & Co
Rander Reunion	330	Carr			H J M Ajam
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Merton Hall	2883	Prowse	Karachi	27-5	K Nixon & Co
B	Othello	3527	Bradley	Karachi	4-6	F M & Co
C	Alnwick	1957	Sampher	Port Said	28-5	F Muir & Co
D	Djibouti	2720	Ceccaldi	Havre	6-6	K Nixon & Co
F	Clan Stuart	2285	Lennox	Chittagong	26-5	F M & Co
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	26-5	H S Sidick
H	Hoseinee	893	D'Lorne	Jeddah	28-5	B & P S N Co
K	Phoenecia	2018	Kent	Lille...Amsterdam	2-5	R Bros
L	Union LaDigue (brq)	222	Rault	Seychelles	28-5	G M Ajam
M	Puri	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Mary Jose	599	Brinck	Melbourne	31-5	O & Okell
N	Powderham	1949	Toms	Antwerp	28-5	T Morrison & Co
O	Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson	Hull	4-5	W & A G & Co
P	Canada Cape	2784	Symons	Dunkirk	4-6	K N & Co
Q	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Hamburg	4-5	M M & Co
	Alongside					
N	Somali	1623	Valkersen	Zanzibar	2-6	A Strandes
Q	Nordpol	2428	Stoltz	Havre	4-6	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	28-5	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	653	Ahmed	Bhawnagar		Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	28-5	M M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	31-5	W & A G & Co
3	Bengal	2752	Phillips	China	1-6	P & O Co
5	Braunfels	1888	Rutter	Karachi	[illegible]	Glade & Co
6	Wyneric	3261	Nivea	Antwerp	[illegible]	T M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8	Persia	3779	Craglieto	China	27-5	A L S N Co
9	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Genoa	28-5	F M & Co
10	Malta	3900	Daniel	China	13-6	P & O Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	28-5	P & O Co
14	Vita	500	Alton	Karachi	27-5	M M & Co
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	A'dam	2-6	W & A G
16	Woodbridge	2331	Evans	Belfast	28-5	Ralli Bros

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Santhia (Tport)	3352	Phillips	Barbera	31-5	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Sirsa s	Abbott	Akyab, May 4
26	Kangra s	Bamber	Koweit, May 12

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Kola s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Zweena s	Nesbit	Calcutta
	Nankin s	Kenrick	Kobe, &c
	Nadir s	MacLennan	Calcutta, &c
	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius
	Clan Stuart s	Lennox	Chittagong

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday —
Steamer Baronfels for Hamburg and Bremen
" Sirsa for Calcutta, &c

The steamer Merton Hall, Captain Prowse; obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
22	Feroma	1930	Bombay
22	Anglo African	2630	Buenos Ayres
22	Florican	2420	Karachi
22	M Meanatchy	1363	Rangoon
22	Chilka	1479	Colombo
22	Ompetta	3423	Bombay
23	Clan Chattan	2500	Madras
21	Daghestan	2212	Durban
23	Sandyford	2053	Hongkong
23	Flamingo	2150	London
23	Palma	5307	Cameron Harbr

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For
23	Okhla	3136	Bombay
33	Clan Urquhart	3757	London
21	Morven	2300	Hamburg
23	Bharata	1935	Rangoon
23	Saint Dunstan	2753	Bombay
21	Bezwada	3270	Bombay
24	Goa	1217	Chittagong etc
21	Steinberger	2511	Bremen

May 23,—Steamers Okhla, Clan Urquhart, Morven and Bharata.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
19	Arroyo	Calcutta
24	Bangala	Rangoon
21	Clan Shaw	Liverpool

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Nubia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Leslie arrived in London on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant arrived Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The P and O Co's steamer Australia with the outward Mails of the 27th instant left at 5 a m. yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—180 bales wool S Janmahomed ; 100 bales wool H A M Oosman ; 96 bales wool The Bombay Co ; 70 bales wool J Karra ; 92 bales cottonwaste Tyabjee and Co ; 35 bales wool C Nanjee : 55 bales wool B. Hurbham 65 balesgoathair B Hurbham ; 45 bales wool Jetha Doongersee ; 55 bales wool D Nagbjee ; 760 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—25 bales yarn W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malta s—92 1-2 cwt shellas S. Mamoojee and Co ; 3000 cwt cottonseed and 975 cwt myrabollams W Becher ; 105 cwt dry ginger D Hurridass and Co.

Persia s—19 cwt ivory J Vully and Co ; 4 1-2 cwt ivory E Passaya.

FOR HULL.

Kilburn s—115 bales hemp P Bhimji ; 160 bales hemp R S N Talati and Co : 4,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—5 pcts rosa oil E Abdoolhoosein ; 910 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri ; 402 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Nordpol s—618 bales cotton Prier de Soane and Co ; 255 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 2000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co 10,000 cwt wheat and 180 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wymeric s—500 cwt wheat and 44 cwt fennelseed Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton and 493 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cottonfly K Harmukhrai ; 100 cwt gum P Jethabhoy ; 1000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co ; 1757 cwt castorseed A Blascheck and Co

Springwell s—350 cwt myrabolams H Anandrao and Co ; 746 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Cromwell s—2000 cwt myrabollams K Krishnadas ; 1000 cwt myrabollams The Bombay Union Agency ; 344 bales cottonfly H R Bole and Sons ; 1087 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

Braunfels s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 338 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—727 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macdonald s—2009 cwt linseed 319 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 2009 cwt linseed 1058 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 901 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—375 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 225 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—10 bales twist Silas E Sassoon

FOR KOBE.

Bengal s—22 cwt gum N Fatehally and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—500 bales twist R S N Talati and Co ; 150 bales twist I David ; 1500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co ; 800 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 85 cwt sandalwood Scoaderji Arjan and Co ; 15 cwt papad Khor.

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LOHIS,
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BLANKETS,
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GREATCOAT CLOTHS
SOCKS,
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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

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The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.
You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl.
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be :

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes :—

Premiums :			Prizes :		
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £	15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M	"	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	"	1,500
1 of 50,000 M	"	2,500	5 of 20,000 M	"	1,000
1 of 45,000 M	"	2,250	3 of 15,000 M	"	750
2 of 40,000 M	"	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	"	500
1 of 35,000 M	"	1,750	40 of 5,000 M	"	250
1 of 30,000 M	"	1,500	100 of 3,000 M	"	150
Prizes ;			165 of 2,000 M	"	100
1 of 100,000 M	"	5,000	619 of 1,000 M	"	50
1 of 80,000 M	"	4,000	812 of 400 M	"	20
1 of 60,000 M	"	3,000	75 of 300 M	"	15
1 of 50,000 M	"	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes,

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000. in 5th to M. 75,000. in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600.000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
£ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance, The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

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to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1904.

CAPTAIN MAHAN AND THE WAR.

FOR the better understanding of the situation in the Far East, we would commend perusal of the article which Captain Mahan contributes to the "Times", under the heading "Appreciation of conditions in the Russo-Japanese Conflict." Between the date the article was written and its appearance in print—and since—the general naval situation has undergone some modification, but Captain Mahan does not think it has been modified decisively, nor have recent developments changed the leading factors which constitute the particular military problem, nor the fundamental principles of war applicable to its discussion. He thinks, or thought, when he wrote the article a month ago, that whatever progress had been made was not anything more than progress. It was not attainment and for that reason he approved of the curtailment of the privileges of war correspondents. Revelation might preclude or even impair eventual success, he observes, an observation which is just, as common honesty will compel even the keenest journalist to admit—provided always that no one journal or news agency shall have the enjoyment of advantages denied to others. Indeed, we think that much of Japan's success is due as much to the secrecy with which her movements have been made as to the manner in which her generals have led her troops. On the subject of naval matters on which Captain Mahan is entitled to greater respect than on the other branch of operations, we find the writer commits himself to the opinion that the command of the sea still remains the dominant factor in the struggle. As he says, the water communications of Japan exceed by far in copiousness those of Russia by rail, and therefore, up to the extent of her resources in men and money, Japan possesses this definite superiority, initial and continuous, upon the necessary field of war—Korea and Manchuria. Unless Russia can reverse or substantially modify this maritime condition, her inferiority must endure until Japan has sent forward her last resources and reserves or exhausted her treasury. According to his idea what Admiral Togo has aimed at is to destroy the Russian ships rather than to effect the blockade of the Port. There still remains in Port Arthur a fleet which can, and will, perhaps when least expected, make its weight felt. To render that fleet of as little effect as possible should be the first aim of the Japanese. That they have not succeeded in blockading the place is evident from recent telegrams.

Captain Mahan thinks there may be some truth in the reported purpose of Russia to send the Baltic fleet to Eastern waters. The Russian Minister of Marine lately stated that by the end of August he hoped this division will have passed the Straits of Gibraltar and that it is now waiting only for the completion of five ships which will doubtless be hastened to the utmost possible. It is simply a question of coaling, a difficulty which is far from insuperable, especially in summer. That being so, the condition of Port Arthur becomes all the more important, since so long as there remains an opening through which the imprisoned ships can gain an exit, the main Japanese fleet cannot venture far away. Had the exit been effectually blocked, the Japanese could have for a time, at all events, have turned their attention almost exclusively to Vladivostock. When the Baltic fleet approaches, she must turn to it. Were Port Arthur disposed of, little anxiety need be felt. When the Baltic fleet approaches, the Russian divisions, though separated will be so far within mutual supporting distance as to constitute a grave perplexity to their concentrated opponent—to whom, Captain Mahan imagines, if united, they may be decisively superior. He admits the Japanese would begin with the twin advantages of concentrated force and interior position—in between their two enemies—and these they may preserve by judicious choice of station, though he recognises that it is more easy to use the word "judicious" than to apply it in action. In the supposed case, he asssumes the Japanese Admiral must be so near Port Arthur that its squadron cannot give him the slip, yet not so near that the approach of the outside division can receive timely help from that within. Yet to find such a comfortable position, he owns, is quite as difficult as it sounds, especially in these days of wireless telegraphy. Moreover, he points out that granting success in meeting and beating the outside division alone, the consideration remains that if this makes vigorous resistence victory may be to the Japanese almost as disastrous as defeat. But the destruction of the Baltic fleet might possibly be compensated for by leaving that of Port Arthur master of the situation.

In considering what Japan must accomplish, if she would come out victorious in the end, Captain Mahan tells her that the Yalu held, there arises the question of defeating the enemy's armies, gaining possession of their indispensible line of communication, the railway between Port Arthur and Harbin, and most vital of all Port Arthur itself, thereby depriving the enemy not only of the ships within, but of her naval base. Most of this has been effected since Captain Mahan wrote. But more remains to be done—all before the Baltic fleet arrives, if it is to be of real and lasting value. The writer warns the Japanese that some of the advantages they have secured can be of but temporary value. He is firmly of opinion that Japan must be essentially on the defensive, both from the nature of her objects in close continental contact with an overpowering land force power and from the inferiority of her ultimate resources. What she has gained has been by superior preparation, superior force at the point of action and prompt initiative. On the same conditions only can the weaker hope for final victory. These, he concludes, are the eternal and permanent requirements of war. Inferiority in each has wasted the Russians in detail. Their enemy has thereby gained further delay, the primary and constant need of the weaker, and he holds it fair to expect that in the immediate future she will act with the vigour which first marked her first movements. The necessity remains, he urges, as from the first, for her to possess quickly the naval base of her opponent, and to occupy so much territory as by proper fortification and dispositions, she can with her numbers hope to hold. The Japanese are, we think, alive to this essential. If not they have much to thank Captain Mahan for. But it seems to us that he has displayed more ingenuity in discovering or anticipating Japanese methods and intentions than he has in hitting upon any new idea which might prove of service to the plucky little islanders. But when Japan has accomplished all he thinks she can hope to, then, says he, will come the supreme test of the victor ; whether a just weighing of conditions and estimate of powers can impose moderation in purpose and call a halt before over-reaching the limits of safety. There lies the greatest danger for Japan. She will find the temptation very great.

"ANCIENT LIGHTS."

THE House of Lords has put an end to a popular notion regarding the rights of individuals to restrict the building operations of others. In the large cities of England where the problem created by growth and congestion is even more difficult than it is in Bombay, a not uncommon feature of the scenery is the legend "Ancient Lights," boldly inscribed beside a building the windows of which command the possible site for another structure. The announcement has nothing to do with primitive forms of illumination but is intended to convey that the natural light coming to the building over the vacant plot has not been obstructed for twenty years and that consequently nobody may now do anything to shut it out. If this view of the law were quite correct the owner of the vacant land would be unable to build upon it lest the new building prejudicially affect the lights of the other. Although the point is an old one, it was only the other day that it appeared for the first time before the House of Lords. The Home and Colonial Stores (Limited), setting up the plea of ancient lights, sought in the first instance to compel a Mr. Collis to pull down a building which he had erected on adjoining land. Mr. Justice Joyce, who tried the case, held that the Stores were not entitled to an order for the demolition of the new building, although he found that its erection deprived the Company of some of the light to which they had been accustomed. The Judge decided that in spite of the light having been interfered with, there was enough left for the ordinary purposes of their business, and neither the letting nor the selling value of their premises would be diminished. The case was taken to the Court of Appeal who reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Joyce, deciding that the Company had a right to all the light enjoyed before the new buildings were put up. The House of Lords has, however, ruled in favour of the view of Mr. Justice Joyce. The Lords have gone back to the principle which prevailed before the Statute which prescribes terms for acquiring rights to light and rights of way, which have borne somewhat hardly on owners reconstructing their premises. The Lord Chancellor stated the general reasons for objecting to such a right as that claimed by the Company, and they are, of course, those which occur naturally to everybody. So long as he does not create a nuisance to his neighbour, it is plain that an owner is entitled to build on his own property. Both parties having a right to light and air, the only point for dispute is to what extent they may interfere with each other. This is a problem that is likely to cause trouble but it is quite another thing to declare that neither light nor air shall be interfered with in any degree. As the Lord Chancellor pointed out an interpretation of the law, as laid down by the Appeal Court, would seriously restrict the rights of property owners and would render the growth of towns almost impossible. The point in dispute in this case is not unknown in Bombay and is not unlikely to be heard of again. The decision of the House of Lords is, therefore, of considerable interest to local property owners.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT continues to mark the weekly statistics having reference to the mortality of the city of Bombay. Plague is steadily declining, and on the other hand the mortality from general diseases exhibits a normal tendency. During the past seven days a slight increase was to be observed in mortality other than that due to plague, but it was owing to no special or abnormal cause, and doubtless, when the figures for the present week are forthcoming, the general improvement will be all the more noticeable. This week the total mortality is returned at 686, and the death rate at 45·96 This is a decrease, on the one hand of 26 deaths and of 1·75 in the case of the death rate. As compared with the figures of the corresponding period of last year, the improvement is more marked, the decline in mortality amounting to 107 and in the death rate to 7·17 per thousand per annum. There were 282 deaths less than the mean of the past five years. The state of the city's health is therefore probably all that could be expected. Plague, as we have remarked, is declining steadily. The decrease observed over the seven days is no less than 83 or 33 per cent. There were 95 deaths less than in the corresponding period of last year, and 52 less than the average. With a continued tendency to improvement, there is reason to hope that this year the epidemic will assume a more satisfactory condition than has been noticed since the primary outbreak. The only districts, which recorded more than ten deaths were Byculla where there were 20 fatal cases, Worli where 13 deaths occurred, and Kamatipura where the week's total amounted to 11. The districts of Upper Colaba, Southern Fort, Dhobi Talao, Chaupati and First Nagpada enjoyed complete immunity from mortality due to plague. As regards other diseases, the situation is fairly satisfactory. Small-pox and measles are responsible for less deaths than is usual and the mortality from fevers is also low. A considerable increase occurred last week in the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis. The unhealthiest districts of the city last week were Tarwadi, where the death-rate was over 90 per thousand per annum, Khumbarwada. Dongri, Girgaum, Second Nagpada and Kamatipura, in all of which districts the rate amounted to over 60. There was only one death amongst the Europeans, this giving a death rate for the community of 4·23. The mortality amongst the Jains is declining. There was a further increase in the number of births which last week was more than 100 above the average. The birth rate now is about 22 per thousand per annum.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SOME little rain has fallen almost throughout the Presidency, but it appears to have had little effect upon the agricultural situation one way or the other, and normal operations are proceeding as usual. Locusts are still committing depredations all over the Konkan and Deccan and in the Southern districts of the Presidency. In Sind agriculturists are engaged with the preparations for the next crop. Threshing is practically at an end. The standing crops are doing well. In Gujarat the picking of cotton continues. Some damage by rats is reported from the Halal Petha of the Panch Mahals district. The standing summer crops appear to be in good condition in all the Gujarat districts. In the Konkan the ryots are still engaged with the collection and burning of rab materials. Locusts are still lingering in Thana, Kolaba, and Khandesh. They are damaging fruit trees in Ratnagiri, and in Nasik they have attacked the sugarcane and other crops. The threshing of rabi crops is going on in Nasik. Some rain has fallen in Khandesh and Nasik. Throughout the Deccan showers have been received, as much as 80 cents having fallen in Poona and 68 cents at Sholapur. Locusts have slightly damaged the irrigated crops and fruit trees in three talukas of Ahmednagar, and they have attacked the trees and garden crops in Poona. They have also committed extensive depredations in Sholapur. Everywhere in the Deccan cultivators are busy with preparations for next season's crops. In the Southern Mahratta Country fairly heavy showers have fallen. Over one and a half inches have been registered in Satara, and over an inch in Bijapur. In Belgaum the rainfall of the week amounted to practicallytwo and a half inches. There is nothing new of importance to record in respect of the present situation in this part of the Presidency. The locust pest pervades the whole of the districts and continues to occasion grave anxiety. In other parts of the presidency sowing operations have commenced. Prices exhibit no abnormal fluctuations, and everywhere there is plenty of fodder and water.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

ALL the counties having played two or more matches in the County Championship up to date, the struggle for premier honours is becoming interesting. Rain has, thus early in the season, interfered with play in several matches and according to the latest telegram, referring to the matches played in the first part of the week, no less than five out of seven were left drawn through this cause. From the table published elsewhere showing the position of the County Championship, it will be seen that five counties, Lancashire, Middlesex, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire and Sussex have so far either won or drawn all their matches, and consequently have a percentage of 100. Lancashire, having won two matches out of three played and drawn the other, occupies first place on points. Notts have won two matches and lost one and have a better percentage than Surrey who have won three and lost two. Yorkshire have played two matches both of which have been drawn. Essex, Kent, Hants, Worcestershire, Somerset and Warwickshire have not won a match yet, Somerset and Warwickshire having each lost two.

THE second wing of the 40th Pathans move as soon as possible from Jhansi to Tibet.

THE Cordite Factory at Wellington in the Nilgiris, is now in working order, so that India will in future be self supporting in the matter of its smokeless powder for military purposes.

KHAN BAHADUR KERSASPJI RUSTOMJI DADACHANJI, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed Dewan of Baroda in place of Rao Bahadur Dhamnasker, retired owing to ill-health. Mr. Dadachanji has been in the service of the Baroda State since 1875, having risen from the post of naib suba to chief judgeship. During the period he has been in the service of the State, he acted thrice as Prime Minister.

THE "Madras Mail" states :—In our issue of the 15th instant it was stated that Mr. A. W. L. Vernede had been appointed to enquire into the charges against Mr. MacLeish, Assistant Engineer of the Kottayam Division of the Travancore P. W. D. We now understand that the enquiry will be made by Mr. Vernede assisted by Mr. Onnitham, Acting Executive Engineer of Kottayam. The Public Pleader of Quilon will conduct the case on behalf on the Travancore Government. Mr MacLeish has engaged Counsel from Calicut to defend him.

WILLIAM JONES, a Ramsgate gas fitter, adopted an unusual method of committing suicide. He loaded a small model brass cannon, about seven inches long, with a full charge of gunpowder, and sitting on a table in a back room he placed the muzzle of the cannon in his mouth and fired it with a match. His face and head were shattered. The table was littered with matches, shewing that Jones had made several attempts to fire the cannon. His wife was upstairs shewing some visitors over the house when the tragedy occurred.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 24th May was 686, giving a death-rate of 45·96 per annum per thousand as against 53·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 63·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 39 died from fevers ; 160, plague ; 12, small-pox ; 7, measles ; 0, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 63, phthisis ; 54, diseases of the nervous system ; 125, affections of the respiratory organs ; 29, diarrhoea ; 11, dysentery ; 46, still-born ; 78, old age and debility ; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 25 ; Brahmin, 20 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 340 ; Hindu low caste, 84 ; Musalman, 154 ; Parsee, 31 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 13 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 1 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 339 as against 239 the corresponding period of last year, and 232 the average over the past five years.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

THE SITUATION EXPLAINED.

(BY A. L. LILLEY.)

THE note of contemporary French literature is its seriousness. Dilettantism has had its day. On all hands the French conscience is a prey to the conflict of great principles. The political ideal of the Third Republic is at last defined, its political mission is hurrying to its accomplishment. The intellect of France, so long and so justly contemptuous of the hesitant and deceptive politics of balance of the Progressist Party is now definitely enlisted on one side or the other in the great struggle which is to decide the country's future. No more signal proof of this change of temper, writes Mr. A. L. Lilley in the "Daily News," can be needed than the appearance of M. Anatole France, the first name in literary France, in the field of political controversy. We have been accustomed, and perhaps with some justice, to think of the great novelist as the Prince of literary dilettantes, as the heriter in chief of that intellectual cynicism which Renan bequeathed to his countrymen. But the genial satirist who, amid the despair of a few years ago, created the inimitable M. Bergeret has taken hope again from the straightforward and unwavering policy of the little Minister in whom the Republic has found its soul.

"Le Parti Noir" is a reprint of the preface which M. Anatole France wrote for the collection of M. Combes' speeches published at the end of last year. Everyone who wishes to understand the French political situation ought to read it. Its tone is throughout as firm and assured as it is temperate and restrained. It does not pander, by a wanton unintelligent abuse of religion, to the prejudices of the Masonic Lodge or the violence of the "mangeur des pretres." It does full justice to the simplicity of motive, the good faith, the moral influence, of the village priest or the Brother of the Christian Schools. But none the less it exposes in the dry, clear light of fact, the irreconcilable conflict between the Church and the Republic. It does this by a simple statement of the facts of recent history, and a firm exposure of their meaning.

The war of the State against the Roman Congregations is no new thing. It is, on the contrary, one of the most rooted traditions of French policy. That policy may be said to have been fixed by the edict of 1749 drawn up by the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, which forbade the establishment of any new religious community or even any new house of an existing community without the express permission of the King, and, further, provided for the confiscation of all property left to any religious establishment wtihout the guarantee of letters patent. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the changes in the constitution of the French Church which the Revolution entailed. The complete suppression of the religious orders was the merest incident of the Revolution effected by the decrees of August and December, 1789, and reaffirmed by the decree of the Constituent of 13th February, 1790. The Concordat of 1802 made no mention of the Congregations, and the Organic Articles, by conceding to the Bishops the right of founding Cathedral chapters and seminaries, and adding pointedly that all other establishments were suppressed, tacitly acquiesced in the words of the Constituent. Napoleon, however, by Imperial decree, authorised three Congregations—the Lazarists, the Congregation of Foreign Missions, and the Congregation of the Holy Spirit, but promptly suppressed, by the decree, of Messidor in the year XII the attempt of the Jesuits to re-establish themselves under the assumed title of Fathers of the Faith.

Under the Restoration the Congregations began to reform on every hand, some seeking the authorization of the Government, others dispensing with it. In 1817 a law was passed by which only authorised Congregations were accorded the right to acquire and hold property. Ever since the unauthorised orders have been exposed to the danger of Government interference or even of complete suppression at any moment. The Jesuits, for instance, soon after their return under the Restoration proceeded to found free colleges in competition with the colleges and lycees of the University. But in 1828 they were compulsorily closed by a decree of that most devout King, Charles X, signed by Mgr. Frayssinous, Bishop of Hermopolis, as Grand Master of the University. And when the Jesuits reopened their schools under of Monarchy of July, they were once more closed on the interpellation of M. Thiers, and as the result of an agreement with the Court of Rome. Many houses were again suppressed during the Second Empire, and finally the famous decrees of March 29th, 1880, dissolved the Jesuits throughout France, and ordered the other unauthorised Congregations to apply for authorisation within three months.

But if the war with the Congregations is no new thing, it has entered upon an entirely new phase. In the past the conflict has been mainly political, It is now definitely ranged on the ground of moral ideals. The situation has undergone a radical change since 1870. The Vatican decress and the voluntary imprisonment of the Pope King have produced an entirely new state affairs. of France has been the first of Catholic countries to realise it. M. Anatole France has put it in a phrase : "Au pape Roi a succede le pape Dieu." It was easier for a Catholic State than for any other to deal on something like equal terms with a Pope who was also King of Rome. It has become more difficult for at Catholic State than for any other to deal with a Pope who is acclaimed by the more devout of his followers as Sovereign of the Universe. Yet it is just the intangible power of this "subtlelised Papacy" which France has to meet Intangible save at one point—the school. There the Republic has struck, and will continue to strike until it has won a conclusive victory or sustained a defeat, which vexatious as it might be would still be only temporary.

The French State and the Catholic Church are engaged in a struggle to the death for the monopoly of education. It is not the dogma of the Church, but its popular morality, which is the enemy. That morality is the morality of the Syllabus—a profound distrust of what is called the modern spirit, the spirit of free inquiry, of diffused knowledge, of bold and fearless initiative, of trust in the ordinary natural human virtues. It is a morality founded on the belief that salvation is only possible within the Church, that all virtue depends upon a supernatural communication whose channels are fixed and known. It has a profound contempt—very interesting and sometimes seductive for those modern worshippers of the Middle Age who are not in the least likely to encounter the practical inconveniences of its expression—for what it calls natural virtues. They are just as suspect and as worthless in the eyes of popular Catholicism as they were for seventeenth century Puritans. It is with this morality of the Sacristy that the Republic is at war on behalf of a morality of large and generous social duty.

M. Combes is contending for an ideal which intellectual and progressive Catholicism all the world over has itself at heart. The other day I heard M. Izoulet say from his chair in the College de France that American Catholicism was now engaged in a death struggle, between two opposing parties—one who wished to Romanise America, and the other to Americanise Rome. The Americanising of Rome means exactly the moral displacement and substitution of which I have been speaking. It means a frank acceptance of the modern world with its conditions of knowledge and of action. It means bringing the free religious spirit to bear upon the solution of the great social problems which we have to face. If M. Combes wins it will only be to prepare the field for the larger action of a renovated Catholicism. If he is defeated even temporarily it will only be to prepare the more certain destruction for a Church abandoned to its own reactionary elements.

A PLAGUE disinfectant has been discovered in Hydro-carbon. Doctor E. S. Chenai, Medical Officer to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, has used it experimentally at several plague centres, like Gadag, Hotgi, Bagalkot, Guntakal, and Bellary, in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and has found it most successful in destroying plague germs and mosquito larvæ. Further experiments are, we believe, being continued which it is hoped will prove that hydro-carbon is a reliable plague disinfectant.

JAPANESE STRATEGY.

ANOTHER MOVE IN PROGRESS.

KUROKI'S CAUTION.

THE ADVANCE ON SIUYEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

For several days past the Japanese have been imposing restrictions on private shipping similar to those which preceded the late landings of men at different points in Liaotung and it is surmised that some further movement on a considerable scale is developing.

Meanwhile junks report that daily landings are taking place at Petsewo and Takushan, and that barracks are being built at Elliott Island which is the general rendezvous of the transports.

Reuter's despatches from Niuchwang and Chifu dated the 25th instant, say nothing about the Russian sorties, but say that heavy firing on land was heard yesterday at Port Arthur.

Reuter (Chifu) says that eight Japanese warships bombarded Port Arthur for an hour yesterday morning.

Reuter wires from the head-quarters at Mukden that the Japanese have resumed their advance. Several columns are moving northward though the bulk remain near Feng-huang-cheng.

Small bodies of Japanese have been seen north east of Mukden but no important body is located there.

Reuter (Niuchwang) says that the Russians are completely re-established there, and commercial activity is reviving.

LONDON, MAY 26.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese concentration at Feng-huang-cheng numbers 40,000 men. Two columns are advancing thence slowly and cautiously approaching Siuyen from the East and South East..

The advance guards on the 22nd instant occupied a pass nine miles South of Siuyen.

Hitherto Russia has bought the following Hamburg-American liners :—The Augusta Victoria, for £300,000 the Furst Bismarck and Columbia for £200,000 each and the Belgia for £150,000.

The "Times" learns from a well informed source that Russia is negotiating for the purchase of several Argentine cruisers.

WAR'S DREAD FRUITS.

The Revolt in Poland.

STORY OF TERRIBLE REPRISALS.

STERN REPRESSION OF RUSSIAN DISORDERS.

The "Standard" publishes the following from a well informed Russian correspondent. No date is given. The communication says, it is rumoured that after the recent disturbances at Warsaw six hundred of those taking part in them were hanged by an administrative order without trial, and that there have been similar executions at Kronstadt, while at Moscow eighty coffins were seen leaving the city in the dead of the night escorted by troops.

The correspondent gives the gloomiest acconnt of the effects of the war on commercial and agricultural life.

Moreover the forecasts indicate poor crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 25th May, states that the "Times" telegrams report a pessimistic feeling throughout Russia regarding the War.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

First Batch Leaves Hongkong.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The steamer Tweeddale has left Hongkong with the first batch of Chinese for the Transvaal.

FIRE ON A CLAN LINER.

Cargo Extensively Damaged.

A fire has taken place on the Clan McArthur at Havre in which thirty bales of cotton and a quantity of oil seeds have been destroyed, the damage being estimated at twelve hundred pounds sterling.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by an innings and 119 runs.

Notts has beaten Surrey by nine wickets.

Leicester has beaten London County by 106 runs.

The following matches have resulted in draws :—

Lancashire vs Yorkshire

Essex vs Kent

Sussex vs Gloucestershire

Hampshire vs Derbyshire

Warwickshire vs Worcestershire.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	3	2	0	1	2	100·00
Middlesex	2	1	0	1	1	100 00
Derbyshire	2	1	0	1	1	100 00
Gloucestershire	2	1	0	1	1	100·00
Sussex	3	1	0	2	1	100·00
Notts	3	2	1	0	1	33·33
Surrey	5	3	2	0	1	20·00
Yorkshire	2	0	0	2	0	—
Leicestershire	3	1	1	1	0	—
Essex	2	0	1	1	—1	—100
Kent	2	0	1	1	—1	—100
Hants	2	0	1	1	—1	—100
Worcestershire	2	0	1	1	—1	—100
Somerset	2	0	2	0	—2	—100
Warwickshire	3	0	2	1	—2	—100

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

International Congress of Spinners,

A UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION

LONDON, MAY 25.

An international Congress of Cotton Spinners has been held at Zurich at which it was resolved to take steps to establish a permanent organization of the cotton trade throughout the world to protect their interests.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrives at Simla to-day.

PEACE DAY.

CELEBRATION AT SIMLA.

Lord Kitchener gives a dinner at Snowdon on Peace Day to which all officers in Simla, who served in South Africa, are being invited.

THE RAJAH OF NABHA.

The Rajah of Nabha has arrived at Simla to be with his son who is down with fever resembling typhoid.

A RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S SERVICES.

GIFT FROM THE VICEROY.

Lord Curzon has sent a gold watch to Mr. Blewitt, the Station-master at Kalka who did good service in charge of the local Railway traffic at the Delhi Durbar.

BRITISH RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

MR. TUCKER TO ACT FOR SIR. J. BOURDILLON.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

In supersession of previous orders, it has been decided that Mr. A. H. P. Tucker, at present employed on special duty under the Foreign Department, will officiate as Resident at Mysore in July next during Sir James Bourdillon's absence on privilege leave.

THE SEQUEL TO A SEPOY'S OUTBREAK.

NATIVE SOLDIERS COURT-MARTIALLED.

SEVERE SENTENCES.

MADRAS, MAY 26.

Five Courts-Martial have been held at Secunderabad to try men of the 65th Carnatic Light Infantry accused of shameful conduct in the presence of a person in arms against whom it was their duty to act, namely, on the occasion of the running amok of Sepoy Ahmed Khan on the 4th March last at the Hyderabad Residency.

Lance-Havildar Shaikh Muhiyuddin in command of the quarter guard of the Resident's escort was charged with shamefully hiding and making no attempt to recapture and disarm Ahmed Khan. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one year. Privates Karunanandam, Narayanaswami and Maduramuthu were convicted of abandoning guard and shamefully hiding and were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months. Private Munisawmi Chetty, who was convicted of quitting his post as a sentry before being regularly relieved, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. Private Periyasawmi, charged with abandoning the guard and shamefully hiding, was acquitted. All the men convicted have been struck off the strength of the Regiment.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

LHASSA REPORTED FORTIFIED.

CHUMBI (TIBET), MAY 25.

The latest news from Gyantse is that mails will not come through daily, as it is dangerous sending small parties of mounted men to Kangma in the present disturbed state of the country. The last convoy of empty mules, returning from Gyantse to Kangma, was fired on from the large monastery of Niani, seven miles south of Gyantse. There were no casualties on our side.

From Tibetan sources it is reported that Lhassa is full of soldiers and fortified with big guns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The following appointments at Army Head-quarters have been approved :—Colonel A B Fenton to officiate as D.Q.M. G. India vice Colonel Mullaly

Major M Cowper to officiate as A. Q. M. G.

Major Hudson, 19th Lancers, to officiate as D. A. Q. M. G.

Captain Hamilton, Staff Captain, to be D.A. Q. M. G. Intelligence

Captain Lindsay officiating staff captain to be staff captain and to officiate as D. A. Q.M.G. Intelligence.

Captain J Campbell officiating staff captain to be staff captain, Intelligence.

Captain Black, 12th Pioneers, to officiate as staff captain, Intelligence,

The undernamed officers who have qualified for admission to the Indian Army are posted as follows :—2nd Lieut Fell, 1st Dorsets, to Bombay ; 2nd Lieut Edwards, 1st Dorsets to Punjab; 2nd Lieut Boys, 1st Bedfords, to Madras, and Lieut Butler, 2nd Suffolk, to Bombay.

2nd Lieutenant Health, Welsh Regiment, is permitted to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Indian Army,

2nd Lieutenant Inglis, 2nd Northamptonshires, has been selected as supernumerary to qualify for the Indian Army and is posted to the 1st Northamptonshires

Lieut. William Robert Hoonahan of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 1st May.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant Rs. 28,000 to complete the new military dairy at Rawalpindi.

No. 6 Mountain Battery left Aden on the 23rd instant, and is due at Bombay on the 29th. It will be stationed in the Murree Hills.

It is intended to issue very shortly some orders on military education, with a view to giving effect to certain points in Lord Kitchener's recent Memorandum.

Major-General Duff, Adjutant-General in India, proceeds Home this week on the four months' leave which has already been notified.

Major Stewart, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Brigade Major to Colonel Read, Colonel on the Staff-line of communication, Tibet.

Colonel Herbert, 5th Cavalry, as the senior officer in the district, will officiate in command of the Derajat while Brigadier-General Pearson is acting as Adjutant-General in India.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

THE PROBABLE STARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A special London cablegram to the "Indian Field" gives the following latest betting on the Derby:—

Gouvernant 11 to 40.
Henry the First 9 to 2.
John O'Gaunt 6 to 1.
St. Amant 6 to 1.
Twenties and longer odds against the rest.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring under date London, 25th May, says :—

The following are the probable starters for the Derby : Andover, Mousqueton Gouvernant, Vladimir, Bobrinski, Henry I, St. Amant, Orme, Oshore, John O'Gaunt, St. Denis, Coxswain, Clonmell, St. Day.

Jupiter and Montem are doubtful starters.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

URGE SERVANT LEGISLATION.

The council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association have addressed the local Government on the necessity of introducing a law in Calcutta regulating relations between masters and servants. The letter is the outcome of frequent boycotting of employers by servants recently.

A DISGRACE TO HIS FATHER

The case against P. M. Counsell and E. Michael for obtaining jewellery valued at Rs. 5,936 under false pretences from Rai Buddree Dass Bahadur was decided at the Calcutta Police Court to-day. The jewellery was returned and the Magistrate in discharging the accused told Counsell he was a disgrace to his late father who as Registrar in the Bengal Secretariat was respected alike by Europeans and natives.

MESSRS. DEAR & CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

An application was made in behalf of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., to wind up the business of Messrs. Q. H. Dear and Co. Limited, who carried on a large business in land, timber, etc. It was stated that the Company were indebted to the applicants in the sum of Rs. 7,76,000 and were unable to pay. Mr. Justice Sale gave an order of liquidation this morning and ordered Messrs. Dear and Co., to be wounded up.

THE SIMLA RACES.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Races to-day came off in threatening weather, but without actual rain, before a fair gathering, including Lady Ampthill. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Colours was again very much in evidence.

The Beresford Plate :—

Mr. Symond's Jaooza, Captain Holden	1
Mr. Bond's Imposter	2
Mr. Bond's Albatross	3

Eight horses started. A native jockey of Mr. S. J. S., Volcano fell but was not hurt.

The Maiden Plate :—

Kour Sahib's Fortune	1
Mr. S. J. S's Lucky	2
Mr. Sewell's Naseri	3

The Merchant's Purse :—

Kour Sahib's Parlourmaid	1
Major Berryman's Canary	2
Mr. Bond's Burlesque	3

The Hack Plate :—

Kour Sahib's Campbell	1
Colonel Biennerhassett's Salmonfly	2
Mr. Couchman's Olive	3

The Annandale Plate :—

Major Berryman's Quilt, Mr. McCall	1
Kour Sahib's Orvieto	2

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse is appointed Assistant Political Resident, Aden, as a temporary measure.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Lieutenant G. W. Boad, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, acts as Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, in addition to his Military duties, pending the arrival of Captain G. C. Burn, 73rd Infantry, or until further orders.

Captain E. G. S. Trotter, 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers, passed an examination in Somali on the 6th May,

Mr. J. P. Lobo, Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, held charge of the office of City Deputy Collector, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, from 1st to 24th April.

Mr. R. W. Maidment acts as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. F. A. Ingle acts as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. J. L. McQuade acts as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S. is appointed Chairman Karachi Port Trust.

The Reverend H. T. H. Rountree, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted an extension for seven days of the furlough granted to him

Miss A. E. Brooke to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind vice Miss A. M. Forbes, resigned, as a temporary measure pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M.D., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following appointments have been made vice the Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders :—Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, and Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E., I. C. S, to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, acted as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Belgaum, from the 23rd April to the 2nd May 1904, both days inclusive, vice Mr. D. George, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Superintending Engineer, transferred to the Indus, Right Bank Division and pending the arrival of Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., F. C. H., Assoc. M. Inst, C. E. Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. R Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, supernumerary, with effect from the 6th November to Superintending Engineer 3rd Class, substantive pro tem, supernumerary, with effect from the 6th January and to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary supernumerary, with effect from the 19th February,

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PERSIA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to China per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Persia, today from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8, to-day, at 6 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 4 p. m. sharp, to-day :—

Mrs M Grant and 2 infants
Mr S J Manasseh
Mr Marsilli
Mr Naples
Mr Soich
Mr Syed Mahomed

WAR AGAINST WAR.

AN "ORGANISER OF VICTORY."

"I SHALL knock down the first man who disturbs the world's peace." Such is the legend which Mr Thomas Barclay should print upon his brass plate in 17, Rue Pasquier, Paris, as also upon his many other brass plates—in Lincoln's Inn, London; in Beausejour, Passy ; at Sannois ; and in Broadway, New York. And Mr. Thomas Barclay about the most energetic self-reliant—I was about to say imperturbably self-confident—person I have ever met, looks and speaks as if he had not the shadow of a doubt in his ability to fulfil his promise, Anyhow, it would be a pretty hard task to knock Mr. Thomas Barclay down. For one thing the great Pacificist" (a barbarous word flourishing for the first time in journalism but scorned of the Academy) the great Pacificist has behind him a vast evergrowing force to a great extent put in motion by himself which was lacking to the English statesman who would knock down the first man who disturbed the peace of Europe."

I shall not reproduce Mr. Barclay's long discourse, as we sit facing each other, in the Rue Pasquier. I shall only supply you with a Liebig's extract thereof—guaranteeing the genuineness of the article. This is how it tastes:

"War spoils business. No one can estimate the mischief caused by that wretched Boer war all over the world, or forecast that of the Russo-Japanese war. War is the greatest nuisance in the universe. And the greatest absurdity. Why in Heaven's name must the neutral universe suffer disaster just because two nations go out and fight? Why don't the neutral universe knock their foolish heads together. A great war is as much the onlookers' concern as it is that of the two combatants.

"The two fighters contemn the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Therefore the greatest number—that is to say, the neutral nations—should take the fighters in hand, teach them a less selfish ethic, saner philosphy, and better manners,

Why have they not done so before now? Just because even the wisest men among them, the practical men, the business men—strange to say—have accepted war as they would a change in the weather, a cyclone, earthquake, volcanic eruption as natural disasters unpreventable by human agency and to be borne with the proverbial grin.

Stupid mistake. The neutral nations can stop war. It is a business affair. In all my campaigning against war I don't consider what is called sentiment. I put aside all appeals to the emotions only—such as the emotions stirred by the contemplation of war's horrors. I consider only the enormous ruin, industrial, financial, commercial brought by war, not only upon the combatants who are but a minority of two, but also upon the neutrals who besides being a majority of hundreds have it in their power to stop war as soon as they please. The combatants must be made to understand that their fight is not their affair exclusively.

"The next great step in the peace movement, therefore, must be to get neutrals nations to coalesce against war. All the captains, of industry, all the rank-and-file of industry, all the professional men, in all the civilized nations, must club together. They must swamp the small clique, or professional caste which is the only one that profits by war and which in all past history has held the issues of war and peace in the hollow of its hand. We shall go to work in a business like way. We shall have our representatives in every town. We shall advertise peace—in the newspapers and elsewhere—as other people advertise soap aud coals, We shall have lecturers, and international assemblies pamphlets by the million and a good slashing organ of our own. All this will cost a heap of money, but I mean to get it. I want ten thousand pounds to start our fund with."

I have not the smallest doubt but that Mr. Barclay will get his ten thousand pounds and as many more thousands as he pleases. Certainly of approaching achievement was the expression in the eyes of this indomitable Scot, Mr. Thomas Barclay, gazing steadily at his visitor, over the rims of their gold spectacles. May the Lord gie us a gude conceit o' ourselves, said the Caledonian Minister in a moment of prayerful humiliation, over the heads of his sympathetic flock. It would have been spiritual virtue wasted if the reverend gentleman had included Mr. Thomas Barclay in his petition.

Let us take stock for a moment or two of the great Pacificist. He is only fifty-one—just in the prime of his enourmous go. He is slightly under middle height, compactly built as strong (to all appearance,) as any three horses. His hair, when it covered, his arched and beautifully polished head, must have been a yellowish or reddish brown. His is the finely formed head of a man of intensely practical genius. It is in the eyes—calm, steady, selfconfident—that there speaks the inner man of Thomas Barclay. V. P. of the International Law Association Examiner in International Law at Oxford, International Lawyer in Paris, ex-President of the Paris-British Chamber of Commerce, founder of the Franco-Scottish Society, exjournalist, ex-University, Coach, writer of law books, author of all the admirable articles on international law in the new Encyclopædia Britannica, etc. Clearly, to offer Mr. Thomas Barclay a new idea were like carrying the proverbial cargo to Newcastle. Yet I ventured it. The Kings and the President's have been going about, Mr. Barclay. And the M.P. s—for the good of their education, I hope. And the Chambers of Commerce. And they have all been dining and toasting each other, and hiring special trains regardless of expense, and filling the European Press with their lyrical orations. Now, why do you not—passing over the Ambassadors, and the Monarchs, and the Parliaments—go straight to the people get up a purely popular elected Committee in every town of the British Isles and the Continent, and then hold your periodical Congress in some European capital, your Congress of working men and working women of all classes and trades and professions delegated by the peoples of Europe, and speaking in their name ?"

"Why do I not ?" replied Mr. Barclay, calmly gazing through his gold-rimmed spectacles. "That is just what I am doing—or something like it."

"Something" !—even that concession to one's modest claim to originality made one feel as if that were one of the proudest moments of one's life

And Mr. Barclay called out to somebody. And in a moment there appeared this, that, and the other clerk with the latest correspondence from Peace Committees in the chief towns between Aberdeen and Toulouse, and Rome and Washington : latest correspondence from British Trade Unions (a fact of the first importance) from French Municipalities, from distinguished men of science and letters all the world over. Archimedes with his lever and fulcrum were nothing to Mr. Barclay with his electric button. Caius, Julius Cæsar in his tent, dictating to half a dozen secretaries simultaneously couldn't hold a candle to Mr. Barclay surrounded by his staff in Rue Pasquier.

An idea is a seed cast into the field of time. I should like, if I had the space—which I have not—to show how in this particular matter the seed has been growing into a golden harvest, and how the vote on Mr. Ernest Beckett's motion in the House of Commons in May, 1903, and the signing of the Anglo-French Treaty in the following October, were simply the practical recognition of a process long at work in the popular mind independently of diplomatic initiative. I will only say that France, the hospitable home of ideas, believed in this policy of peace while England was sceptical; and that it would be hard to over-rate the services of M. Delcasse and of M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London.—John Macdonald in the "Daily News."

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

Mr. R. J. Tata has received the following telegram from the Maharaja of Mysore :—

"My mother and I have heard with much sorrow and deep concern of the death of Mr. Tata, one of India's greatest citizens. We consider it a national calamity and are assured that Mysore so intimately connected with his great Scheme of the Research Institute mourns for it. We sincerely sympathise with you and rest of family in your great bereavement which we as well deeply regret."

THE TRANSPORT SURADA.

THE hired transport Surada is expected to arrive in Bombay from Aden, on the 29th instant. She will bring No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., and details consisting of 4 officers, 2 warrant officers, 76 British and 151 native rank-and-file, 453 mules, 131 followers, 6 guns, 8 horses, and 680 maunds baggage. The troops will be landed at the Jettyshed, Princes Dock the following day. The No, 6 Mountain Battery R G A, and 136 mules of the 9th Mule Corps, will be railed to Rawalpindi, and Umballa, respectively in three special mixed troop trains.

THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge is expected to arrive in Bombay from Berbera on the 30th instant with 660 sick men, The men will be landed at the Prince's Dock.

THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, will sail for Aden on the 28th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TEJPAL HALL.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen of the various nationalities of this city assembled last evening at "Tejpal Hall" at Narayen Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, to meet Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police and Mrs. Gell, who proceed to Europe to-morrow for a few months. A large number of invitations had been issued by Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and they were well responded to. The bungalow and its spacious compound were brilliantly illuminated with electric light and decorated with flags and bunting. Mr. Goverdhandas and one or two of his friends received the guests at the entrance, and they were led into the western compound where sofas and chairs had been arranged for their accommodation. Mr. and Mrs. Gell arrived at about half past 9 o'clock and were received by Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal at the entrance and escorted into the western compound where they were warmly greeted by those present. Theatrical performances and other amusements were provided for and thoroughly enjoyed by the whole assembly Mr and Mrs Gell moved freely among the assembly, shaking hands and wishing good-bye to many European and native ladies and gentlemen. About half an hour after, an adjournment was made to refreshment tables which were arranged in the compound, where Colonel Dimmock on behalf of Mr. Goverdhandas Tejpal proposed the toast of the evening. He said that they knew Mr. and Mrs. Gell so intimately and they were all so familiar with their kindly and hospitable manner that no expressions from him could add to the good opinion they already held of them. Mrs. Gell had by her winning and gracious manner made herself endeared to a large circle of acquaintances and friends. (Hear, Hear) Mr. Gell's genial disposition had secured for him many friends in every part of Bombay and his administrative ability had impressed people of Bombay and the Presidency as well as the Bombay Government with a very high opinion of his service as head of the Bombay Police. He (the speaker) was reminded that there was one thing which would always remind them of Mr. Gell, and it was the fact of the rubber tyred hack victorias having been introduced in Bombay during his tenure of office. (Laughter) That might be a good reminiscence of Mr. Gell, but he thought they had a still more permanent reminiscence of him in his most excellent disposition and character. (Applause). With these words he would wish Mr. and Mrs. Gell a happy voyage to their native country and a safe return. (Applause,) Mr. Gell in replying thanked those present for the kind way in which they had responded to the eloquent expressions of Dr. Dimmock.

Among those present at the entertainment were : Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Col. H. P Dimmock, Mr. E Gray, Mr. Leslie Crawford and Miss Crawford, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr and Mrs Ghlazebrook, Mr I C G Bowen, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr R P Brunton, Dr A H Deane, Mr Powell Williams, Mr. R H Gahaghan, Mr, and Mrs. Fairclough, Mr. F Macrae, Mr. Mrs. and Miss, Nathan, Prince Bharatsingji of Rutlam, the Rev Father George, Dr A Powell, Mr H L Richardson, Mr and Mrs Sassoon J David, Dr J Turner Mr Patterson Brown, Lieutenant Colonel Sarkies, Mr J Hall, Mr J W S Dracup, Mr and Mrs Brett, Mr and Mrs Davidson, Mr S Hayashi, Mr W Wilkins, Mr R P Lambert, Mr G Lund, Mr Emin Bey, Mr Byramji Dadabhoy, Mr N A F Moos, Mr Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Mr and Mrs Jamshedji A Wadia, Mr and Mrs K N Wadia, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Mr Byramji N Seervai, Mr C H Setalvad, Mr Anandji Nanji, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Dr Dinshaw B Master, Mr Goolam Hussen Allana, Mr Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr Kaliandas Keshavdas, Rao Bahadur V K Vandeker, Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr V R Luxmonji, Mr Mulji B Barbhaya, Mr Narayan T Vaidya, Dr K E Dadachunji, Mr Ramchandra R Dharadher, Mr Dadabhoy N Kerawalla, Mr Morarji Narotum, and others.

THE PROPOSED NEW INDIAN COIN.

THE experiment of introducing the nickel into the Indian currency will be watched with a great deal of interest. The people of this country are extremely conservative where the coinage is concerned—cases were reported where the new rupee bearing the King-Emperor's head was rejected as counterfeit, so accustomed had the mass of the population become to seeing only Queen's rupees—and a small coin which is neither silver nor copper may at first be viewed with suspicion. But as it will be a very distinctive piece, and as its face value will doubtless be declared in the vernacular languages, it should gradually work its way into the circulation. There is an enormous amount of coin handled on the railways and the nickel might well be freely used at the outset at booking-offices. The Postal and Telegraph Departments also can be utilised in a similar direction. To the European population the nickel will probably commend itself at once, for copper coins are never acceptable when small change has to be received. While on this subject we may express the strongest disapproval of the proposals, made in certain commercial circles, that small gold coins should be introduced into India. Certainly nothing smaller than a half-sovereign should ever obtain currency, however great may be the desire to force gold into circulation. The sovereign is admittedly too big a coin for the Indian people generally to use, but to have gold pieces of the value of five rupees or even less would not help matters. The half-sovereign is quite small enough for all practical purposes, and its value as Rs. 7-8—an uneven sum—makes it convenient for small payments when change is involved. The rupee will, however, hold its own against gold for many years to come, and we doubt if gold, whatever shape it may take, will ever have a wide circulation.—"Pioneer."

THE REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

PROPOSAL REJECTED.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department is published in reference to the proposal of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, Acting Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Bombay for the compulsory registration of all books of account and throughout the Bombay Presidency. Government have ascertained the opinions of the Judges of the High Court, District Officials, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and others on the subject and have thereon recorded the following brief resolution.

"After considering the opinions of the various officers consulted on the proposal for the compulsory registration of all books of account used throughout the Bombay Presidency, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Presidency is not ready for legislation of this nature."

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

Heavy showers again fell in Colombo, during Tuesday night and Wednesday, and there is no doubt but that the monsoon has now broken. Ships are arriving late ; the steamer Stuttgart, which arrived in port twenty-four hours late, reports having encountered heavy monsoon seas. The temperature in Colombo is now much cooler.

Judging from the heavy showers of rain we have had accompanied by thunder and lightning and the roughness of the sea, it is evident, says a Panjim correspondent, we are on the eve of the burst of the monsoon, but the general impression is that it will not set in here before the beginning of next month.

It has been raining at Belgaum almost every afternoon for some days past. All day on Wednesday it was cloudy, and in the evening unusually heavy rain fell. It is to be hoped it will kill the locusts, which are still flying round and round Belgaum and eating up the tender crops now only a few inches high. The country is already quite green and pleasant to the eye, but the stuffiness before and after the storms is still very distressing.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Sir Edmund Monson's Successor.

EARLY SUMMER IN THE BOULEVARDS.

KUBELIK IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 6.

IT is premature to speak of a successor to Sir Edmund Monson at the British Embassy here. It is not likely that the appointment will be made for several months yet. The natural term of office of the present occupant of the Faubourg St. Honore does not expire until October next. It is absurd, of course, to speak of the British Minister at Copenhagen in this connection. Ministers are not promoted in this sudden way to the chief diplomatic post on the Continent. The appointment of Sir Francis Bertie, the Ambassador at Rome, is much more likely. The name of Sir Frank Lascelles, the Ambassador at Berlin, has also been mentioned, but he is too valuable in his present position, where he enjoys the confidence of the Emperor and the esteem of the German people, to be asked to vacate it. It, therefore, seems highly probable that, in the fulness of time, Sir Francis Bertie will be sent here. He is qualified in a special sense. His ability is undisputed; he has tact and judgment, and is very popular. Moreover, he is wealthy and will be able to take that leading part in the social life of Paris which is, more than ever, desirable now that the good relations of the two nations have been consecrated by a treaty. Sir Francis is half a Parisian already. He married a daughter of Lord Cowley, who was British Ambassador here when Sir Edmund Monson first came to Paris, in the Crimea, as a young secretary of Embassy. Lady Bertie was, indeed, born in the palace of Pauline Borghese. It has been remarked elsewhere that there has been little entertaining at the Embassy during Sir Edmund's tenure of office. That, however, is hardly to be construed as the fault of the Ambassador. During the first year or so of his residence there was the usual amount of entertaining, but afterwards came Fashoda, when none of the French, certainly, desired hospitality under the roof-tree of the British representative, and then a succession of personal bereavements. The death of the Queen, also closed the Embassy to fetes for a full season. In his own family circle Sir Edmund has been much stricken during the past few years. He lost his eldest brother, Lord Oxenbridge, who died, in fact, at the Embassy ; his second brother, Lord Monson (that being the family title), his sister, and two nieces. He and Lady Monson have been in perpetual mourning. The people, therefore, who criticise the lack of entertainments at the Embassy should take these facts into consideration. One is also tempted to enquire whether some of those who complain would go to Court in their own country.

"If there is a finer promenade in the world than the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne," said a much-travelled American the other day, "I have yet to learn it." Especially in these early days of May, when the new-born foliage is innocent of the dust that will presently gather upon it, and when the chestnuts have become pyramids of white blossom, this avenue that joins the Arc de Triomphe with the Bois is a highway of enchantment, a picture for an artist's eye. Beneath the verdure-covered walks of the Champs Elysees there is the activity that belongs to the overture of summer. The merry-go-rounds and kiosks which cater for the children are putting their furniture in order and the wooden horses which will presently carry their dainty burdens such as Kate Greenaway loved to paint in summer frocks and big sun hats are receiving their yearly coat of varnish. The guignols are once more the stage for the historic drama of Polichinelle and the restaurants are garnishing their front doors with little tables at which the world which likes a framework of green trees will go to dine and sup. The cafes-chantants are opening one by one ; first the Ambassadeurs, then Marigny's, and after the Jardin de Paris and the other well-known haunts of a city never wearied of amusement. In the soft blush of evening the golden globes shine from leafy bowers and the sound of tuneful orchestras is carried out upon the breeze. It is here that the world foregathers in the summer time and this magic highway becomes, for the nonce, the centre of Parisian life and gaiety. In the Bois the well known restaurants such as Armenonville, the Royal, and the Cascades have long since awakened from their winter lethargy. Visitors take their "consommation" in the garden the while a redcoated band plays dreamy waltz or sprightly march. The Bois is par excellence the summer playing ground and there is fragrance in the air these May nights with the scent of the chestnut blossom and the sweet perfume of the lilac. Nor have we exhausted the delights of the early summer time in Paris with the Champs Elysees and the Bois. There is the river perpetual in its attractiveness to resident and visitor. The little steamers ply an incessant service on the bosom of the Seine reaching up river and down river to spots where trees and grass invite to pleasant promenade. It is indeed one of the most agreeable of all the institutions of this fair city—a comment surely on the neglected pathways of the Thames. And for those who would reach a farther shore than the environs of Paris, there is the service to St. Germain with lunch on board—an answer how to spend a happy day. When the foliage of the avenues that now offers so grateful a shade has begun to wither under the August sun this watery highway answers another question : how to keep cool. Truly, a city in which to pass a summer time.

Kubelik gave a concert on Wednesday afternoon in the Theatre du Chatelet. It is two years since the young master was heard here. On that occasion his reception was not particularly cordial. He came with a flourish of trumpets, and musical Paris piques itself on being coy and hard to please, especially when the wooer comes with his virtues set out in advance. It likes to form its own judgments, and indeed, they are not always those of its neighbours. This time, though there were beautiful portraits on the walls of the young violinist in the attitude of conqueror, there was less of the puff preliminary to discount his remarkable talents. Of the quality of his reception this afternoon there could be no question. It was overwhelming. It expressed itself in various ways one being a loud call from the "gods" to suppress the orchestra, so that virtuoso might be heard alone. It may be remarked in passing that it has become the disagreeable habit at Parisian concerts to shout one's disapproval of any particular item in the programme from the top gallery. There were several incidents of this nature on Wednesday afternoon, one being when Mme. Roger-Mielos was about to be heard in two numbers from Hadyn and Liszt—a remnant of last year's agitation against the piano. Nevertheless Mme. Roger-Mielos acquitted herself with such skill and such artistic sympathy that the whole house was warmed into enthusiasm for a performance at once so musicianly and so unaffected. As to Kubelik, it was interesting to watch the development that has taken place in his genius for high interpretation since his last visit here. His technique is marvellous, and the mastery of his instrument seemed to have no bounds, especially in his concerto from Paganini. But speaking personally there was again the feeling of an intellectual absence, It was especially noticeable in his playing of Beethoven, which though an astounding performance from a musician's point of view left the heart cold and the feelings almost unmoved, save for a perpetual wonderment at the wealth and glory of these sounds issuing from a single instrument, and from under the hands of so young an artist. There were times when a certain emotion and pathos came behind the technical brilliance, yet it seemed hardly to have that depth and sustenance in it that one demands from a successor to Paganini.

Now that the tricolour floats again over the Elysee, and M. Loubet is once more among his people, one or two reflections present themselves on his tour in Italy. The first, undoubtedly, is the genuinely popular character of his reception. It was no more official visit ; it was a demonstration of friendliness, on the part of France and Italy. For the first time in the history of interchanges of courtesy between one nation and another, the large towns throughout Italy participated in the welcome to M. Loubet. Milan, Naples, and Florence vied with Rome in showing honour to the nation's visitor and to his countrymen. It was as one of the Italian papers happily put it, a plebiscite in favour of the French President. Contrasted with this popular enthusiasm was the language of caution of the official personages. The "arriere pensee" of the Triple Alliance was apparent enough even in the cordial words of the King at the State banquet; but the people have no "arriere pensee"; they express the uppermost idea regardless of the diplomatic consequence. The second consideration is that the machinery of diplomacy is vastly modified by reason of the determination of public opinion to make itself heard in international arrangements. That change from a cold and formal diplomacy to a diplomacy of popular sentiment was strikingly manifest in the Anglo French arrangement. It was because of the popular determination to see the matter through, to break down every barrier, and to hurry the negotiations to a successful issue, that the treaty was so speedily signed. If it had not been for "indiscretions"—all in the interests of the public—the pourparlers might have been protracted until other difficulties had surged up to prevent their completion altogether. It may even be said that the British Colonial Minister's little confession on the subject of the existence of the negotiations was a real cause in their speedy fulfilment. Once the current of popular feeling had been turned on there was no stopping it, either on this side or the other.

One of the most successful plays of this season is "La Plus Faible" of M. Marcel Prevost, which has just been added to the repertoire of the Comedie Francaise. Jacques Nerval, a writer of scientific books, is in love with Mme. Germaine de Maucombe. The attachment is mutual. Unfortunately there are impediments to marriage, the most obvious being that Germaine already possesses a husband, who, however, has abandoned her. Jacques is insulted by a journalist of the gutter Press and goes out to fight a duel. He is no swordsman, and is seriously wounded. His friends convey him to his parents' house. Germaine prays to be allowed to see him, but is refused admittance by the family, which is thoroughly bourgeois, and disapproves of so irregular a relationship. Jacques' sister, in particular, does her utmost to break off the union, having indeed, other matrimonial plans in view for her brother. Jacques, however, valiantly holds fast; eventually disentangles the intrigue which would connect his bosom friend, Lucien, with Germaine in something more than a Platonic alliance; and finally marries the lady of his choice, who is now free by the death of her husband. There is, it must be admitted, a degree of false sentiment in the play, as for instance when Germaine conceals the fact that she is a widow from a sort of distorted view of loyalty to her lover, whom she does not wish to appear to force into marriage. Yet the play brings out what is, after all, a very proper lesson: that the victim of a social irregularity is always a woman. It is well expressed by the title, "The Weaker Sex." The piece, from the point of view of its technique, is delicately and prettily written, and Mme. Leconte as Germaine and M. Henri Mayer as Jacques interest us from the very first by the sincerity of their acting.

There was almost an historic meeting, on Wednesday, which has not received the attention it deserves in the English Press. This was the meeting of dramatic authors against the Theatre Trust. All the greybeards and vigorous young men who are supplying the Parisian stage with solid drama and the lightest of vaudeville were gathered in solemn conference in the hall of the Society of Civil Engineers. That hall, by the way, is situated in the Rue Blanche, a street that leads from the Boulevards, passing by the Casino de Paris, to the Moulin Rouge—a sort of Appian Way of the dramatists. Further, it may be said for the benefit of the painters of posterity, the tablecloth was green and the upholstery red. It was in this room, then, that vows were taken to fight the Trust, which is the dragon of the authors. No one talks of anything else. The boulevards are full of it. Within the last week or so the word has been permanently adopted by the French language. They have already got to "trusteur" and to trust as a verb. That art should ever become a mere vulgar affair of speculation fills these artistic souls with horror. They point to England and say, "She has realised the necessity of a better theatre, as witness the efforts of Beerbohm Tree and John Hare, and here you attempt to tamper with the fountain-head of dramatic art, the supplier of the world's stage. Trust your tramways, if you like, but never your theatres! There is, it is to be feared, serious danger in the situation. The authors are a powerful body; they can strike and withhold their wares; they can expel and even prosecute, under their statute, the backslider; but can they frighten away a Napoleon of finance, a would-be patron of the arts, some modern Mæcenas with thrice his gold? Meanwhile, it is doubtful if the stage has ever been better than it is to-day. A dozen dramas of sterling worth have been presented in the last few months. And the dramatist is not only the man who understands the theatre, but an historian and an explorer in the by-paths of the past. Thus M. Lenotre. He is a positive authority on the period of the lost of the Bourbons. He can give you the colour of De Fersen's hair; the shape of the buckles upon Sauce's shoes, and put in place every person connected with the historic flight from the Tuileries. France has no reason to be jealous of an Ibsen or a Bjornson; it has its Maurice Maeterlinck as adopted son, its Rostand, its Alfred Capus, and its Victorien Sardou. Perhaps the "trusted" theatre may not be so grave a peril to the drama as some would have; the art that makes the stage the forcing-house of ideas is indegenous to the French soil, and is not to be stamped out of being because of the "pooling" of the proceeds. A danger just as great is the stifling of the drama by the dressmaker and the scene-painter.

THE TRAM AND LOCAL TRAIN SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While elaborate schemes are being every day discussed for the improvement of Bombay in the matter of communication with its different centres by tram and rail, I have so far only found that the long suffering public is condemned to hear much of this "high faltin" without experiencing the slightest improvement of the conveniences already in hand. Don't let us hear any more of electric trams and trains connecting the uttermost suburbs of Bombay in the future. If any one was in earnest, why, I ask, are not the present means of communication viz., the up-to-date horse tram, and the trains served by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, run to meet the requirements of the public. There was a time, I remember, when the trams used to run right up to 11-30 p. m. in many of the populous centres of the city. For some reason or other no tram now runs after 9-30 p. m. To many a man like myself, this is a great hardship. I get relieved from my work at 10 p. m. like the signallers in the Telegraph and clerks of the Post Offices but I find that both the tram and the trains have stopped. With our poor means, we cannot secure house accommodation any where near the Fort, and have to take shelter in the outskirts of Byculla, Mazagon, Parel, etc. They tell me that this is as it should be as the intention of the authorities is to relieve the pressure in the congested quarters of the city. A very laudable idea, but like many good ideas well seeming on paper only. Why is not the matter of placing a good and continuous tram service up to 11-30 p. m., some three or four local trains between 9-30 and 11-30 p. m. arranged by those whose business it is to look after this. Both the Railway companies alter their time table every three months. I do not suppose that this is done in order to suit the conveniences of the public but to accommodate their own traffic. The ordinary travelling public does not I suppose, count much with the Railway Companies. Of course it is different where the "big wigs" at Bandora are concerned. If, for the benefit of we working men, there were a good regular tram and train service from the Fort to the most populous suburbs of the town, we poor devils condemned to live miles away from our work, would be exceedingly grateful.—Yours, &c.

DAILY PASSENGER.

Mount Road, Mazagon, 25th May, 1904.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

"For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLE AT CALCUTTA.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEANS.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

At the Calcutta High Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Henderson, Mr. Sinha, instructed by Messrs. Orr, Digham and Co., applied on behalf of Mr. Eggar for sanction under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to prosecute Mr. William Smalley or some other persons or person. Counsel said that Smalley is new being prosecuted on a charge of cheating by false personation in respect of Rs. 45,000 and had put in a written statement in the Police Court admitting his guilt and implicating the late administrater to the estate of Edmund Craster Craster. The prosecution could not proceed further unless an order was obtained from his Lordship under Sections 193, 195, 199, 200, 205, 209, 463 and 471 of the Penal Code—forgery and relative charges. Mr. Sinha then read the petition on which he moved, which is as follows and which sets forth fully the facts of the case.

On the 29th July, 1902, a grant of administration as in the case of intestacy to the estate of Edmund CrasterCraster deceased, was made by the High Court Ernest Hardwicke Cowie an attorney of this Court, on the application of Mr. Cowie, acting as the constituted attorney of a person alleging himself to be Henry Craster Craster, the only son and heir and sole next of kin of the deceased. In support of the application upon which the grant of administration was made, Mr. Cowie produced and filed a deed or power of attorney dated the 6th May, 1902' purporting to have been signed by Henry Craster Craster of Melbourne, Australia and which alleged that Edmund Craster Craster, formerly a Judge in the service of the Honourable East India Company and lately of Beadwell in Northumberland, England, died on the 31st August, 1900, leaving as his sole heir and next of kin his only son Henry Craster Craster On the 29th April last on the application of the Administrator-General of Bengal, the grant of administration issued to Mr. Cowie was, after notice to him and with his consent, recalled and revoked and fresh letters of administration of the property and effects of the deceased were granted by this Court to the Adminstrator-General. As grounds for his application the Administrator-General stated that he had ascertained that the person alleging himself to be Henry Craster Craster was, in fact, of no kindred whatever to the deceasd and bore the real name of Smalley, alias Williams, that the grant to Mr. Cowie was, in fact, made upon the wholly false representations of Smalley, and that Mr. Cowie by virtue of the grant realised certain assets and then sold certain Bank of Bengal shares constituting part of these assets and out of the proceeds remitted to Smalley at Bombay a sum of Rs. 45,000. The Administrator-General communicated with Mr. Cowie regarding the incorrect and fraudulent representations alleged to have been made in his petition, and Mr. Cowie informed him thathe now believed the representations tobe untrue, but that they were made bona fide, and on the faith of the statement made to him at the time by the person now alleged to be Smalley, and that Smalley, when he last heard from him, was in Bombay. As further grounds the Adminstrator-General produced and filed with his application an affidavit by Edmund Henry Bertram Craster of Abbottabad, in the Punjab, a Captain in the Mountain Artillery there who, amongst other facts, stated (1) that the deceased, whom he described as formerly a member of the Bengal Civil Service, but who retired in 1874, and lived at Beadwell Hall near Chattrill in Northumberland, England, was his father, who died at Beadwell Hall on the 31st August, 1898; (2) having duly executed and made a will dated the 4th January, 1893, by which he appointed his uncles (his father's brothers) George Ayton Craster, and Thomas Henry Craster, his mother's brother-in-law, Robert Conway Dobbs, executors and trustees, (3) which will the deponent was informed and believed was proved in England on the 27th October, 1898, by his uncles, the other executor having renounced; (4) that his father died leaving surviving him three sons only and two daughters and no other issue, namely, John Evelyn Edmund Craster, Herbert Henry Edmund Craster, and himself the deponent, and Katherine Margaret Allhusen, and Barbara Marion Craster, all now of full age, (5) that it was wholly untrue that his father left any son or next of kin of the name of Henry Craster Craster or that his father died intestate.

Owing to the allegations contained in the power-of-attorney and the consequent grant of administration to Mr. Cowie, a fraud was committed resulting in the misappropriation of assets belonging to the estate of the deceased in connection with which a charge has been laid against Smalley, the hearing of which is now being proceeded with in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. On the 20th May, 1904, Smalley put in a statement in his own handwriting and signed by him before Mr. D. Weston, the Presidency Magistrate, in the course of the trial in which he admits his guilt in signing the power of attorney under a false name, viz., that of Henry Craster Craster and in receiving the sum of Rs. 45,000 at Bombay under the same name, but states that he did so at the instigation of and in concert with Ernest Hardwicke Cowie. The Administrator-General of Bengal preferred a charge of criminal breach of trust with regard to a portion of the assets of the estate in question and a warrant of arrest has been issued against Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, but he has not yet been arrested

His Lordship after hearing Mr Sinha, gave sanction under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prosecute Smalley and Cowie.

PARAFFIN FOR MOTOR CARS.

"The Motor," a magazine devoted to the automobile industry, contained in a recent number an interesting letter on the subject of petrol in India. The writer indicates the disabilities under which motor-car owners labour in this country owing to the cost of transport licenses special carts, permits, etc., and mentions an instance where a single gallon of petrol cost 12 shillings within fifty miles of Calcutta though the actual cost of the spirit was one shiling. No doubt as these disabilities are brought to the notice of Government through the medium of the various Clubs and the trade endeavours will be made to relax the existing rules, so far as is consistent with the safety of the general public, in order better to meet the convenience of motor-car owners. The Grand Trunk roads of this country offer ideal possibilities to the motor enthusiast, and if petrol can be supplied economically at regular intervals along the routes motor-cars will be in evidence very soon in all parts of the country. Presumably, in course of time, petrol depots will be constructed at the smaller town on the main routes, and thus these routes will be thrown open to the motor car but many years must past before the village bunnia will consider petrol a saleable commodity and so cause it to be available on all Indians roads.

Recent experiment in England would tend to show that a far simpler and more economical solution of the difficulty is well within the range of possibility. It has been found that the ordinary commercial paraffin is perhaps an even better source of power than the expensive and inaccessible petrol and light spirits now in general use. It may be remembered that the higher grades of pestroleum were originally discarded on account of their objectionable smell and because, owing to imperfect combation, they fouled the mechanism with soot. It is said that by starting the car with a feed of petrol for a few hundred yards so that the exhaust can warm up the carburetter and then gradually hanging the feed to a mixture of petrol and kerosene, it is possible to run eventually with ordinary kerosene with equal, if not better, results than with the more expensive oil. If these experiments prove really successful in England they should certainly be even more successful in this country. The difference between kerosene and petrol is mainly that the former gives off vapour in sufficient quantities to flash at about 75 degrees, and the latter at 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and the complete combustion of either is chiefly dependent on the temperature. We may hope, therefore, in a short time to see the motorcar owner, and indeed the general public, relieved from the grave dangers attendant on the use of petrol, and the cabman's just of the "pint of paraffin" actually realised.—"Pioneer"

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CASTE REFORMERS.

TROUBLES OF "ENGLAND-RETURNED" BANIAS.

A correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian."—Last season two Indian visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Mulji Barbhaya of Bombay, might have been seen nearly every afternoon at the Hotel Cecil, London. On the pleasant balcony overlooking the river or in the large drawing-room they received their friends and dispensed all possible hospitality, but they refrained from accepting the many invitations to dinner which were showered upon them. Why? Because the strict regulations of the Bania community to which they belong forbid food to be eaten that has been prepared by outsiders, and also the partaking of it in the presence of any but the members of their own community.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbhaya, entirely owing to their courage in visiting England in opposition to the authority of their community, run the risk of social degradation and ex-communication from their caste. They were well aware of the fact before leaving Bombay, but determined to make an effort to break down the exclusiveness deemed indispensable to Banias in the hope of making the way easier for their fellow members to come to England for the sake of educational and other advantages. They made all arrangements both on the voyage and during their stay in Europe—for they visited Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other important cities on the Continent as well as the principal cities in England and Scotland—to keep to a vegetarian diet to have their food prepared solely by their own cook whom they brought with them from Bombay to ensure that he had a place entirely apart in which to make ready their meals and to partakes of them in private. In order to carry out such plans they occupied private apartments and only appeared in public when they were not hungry. They were presented at Court and they interested themselves in educational and municipal affairs.

In spite however of all efforts often difficult in accomplishment the travellers on returning to Bombay have had to suffer serious disabilities. They committed the unpardonable sin of crossing the "black water," and therefore the pains they took to comply with other caste regulations even in Europe do not seem to count unto them for righteousness. They are compelled to bear an almost intolerable boycott and are completely shut out from all social intercourse with the members of their community.

They have not as yet according to the latest news from India been excommunicated from their community the headman has adopted the galling attitude of simply neglecting the offenders In ordinary cases any disobedience to cast regulations is considered by the leading men of the community and afterwards brought before all the members, penalties are inflicted and when the punishment has been carried out the offence is purged. This course has not been taken however with regard to Mr. and Mrs. Barbhaya. The headman does nothing but ignore them and compels this attitude to be taken up by the Bania community. Seeing that no steps were being taken either to welcome or excommunicate him on his arrival home Mr. Barbhaya determined to give a caste dinner to celebrate his happy return. He wrote, as is customary, to the headman for permission, explained that he had paid homage to the Emperor in England, and wished to express his joy by inviting the members of his caste to dinner. The headmen vouchsafed no answer, took no steps. But the consequence is that Mr. and Mrs. Barbhaya receive no invitations to caste festivals, whether joyous or sad, weddings or funerals: they are as outcaste, al though no formal sentence has been passed against them.

Some forty years ago similar treatment befell a Bania gentleman who dared to come to England. So keenly did he feel the disgrace that he did not long survive his return to India. His wife and children were subjected to degrading punishments before they were, after his death, readmitted into the community. Those whose had shown kindness to them and had ventured to take food with them also had to undergo severe penalties. It is hardly to be wondered at that no Bania for forty years was courageous enough to brave the displeasure of his caste by coming to England.

The main reason determined Mr and Mrs. Barbhya to make another, effort was that they were convinced that the exclusiveness hindered progess. A curious feature in the matter is that Banias may freely travel in China, in Japan in Africa, without fear of punishment, but to visit England is sin. And further, it is only the Bombay Kapole Banias who suffer if they disobey., their fellow-members who live in the neighbouring district of Kathiawar may go and come unhindered and unpunished. It remains to be seen whether this latest effort in the cause of freedom and progress will succeed., even if it fail the crusaders' friends will not fail to admire their courage. Mr. Barbhaya is one of the leading men of his community and of Bombay, he holds high office in the municipality. Mrs. Barbhaya is a writer and poetess in Gujarati, and her books are likely to be introduced as text-books into schools for girls in the Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 26.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut A H E Mosse to be Assist Political Resident, Aden, as a temporary measure.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under section 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869 as amended by section 4 of Bombay Act I of 1900 Mr Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh Second Class Subordinate Judge Muddebihal to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Chikodi for six months with effect from the 1st June 1904 and to invest him under section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 as amended by section 6 of Act I of 1900 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Court at Chikodi as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 32A of Act XIV of 1869 as amended by section 2 of Act IX of 1880 with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rs 100.

H E in Council is further pleased to create under Article 78 (A) of the C S Regulations an appointment of Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge for a period of six months and to appoint Mr Bhimrao Narsinh Hublikar B A L L B to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge Muddebihal during the absence of Mr Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh or pending further orders.

Mr J C Ker I C S Assist Collector in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vishnu Vasudev Phadke First Class Subordinate Judge Ahmednagar to be First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Khandesh in addition to his own duties during the absence on deputation of Mr Damodar Govind Gharpure or pending further orders.

Under section 3? of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned Mamlatdars and Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Broach to pass sentences of whipping: Mr H M Dixon Mamlatdar taluka Ankleshvar Mr Durgeshvar Natwarji Mamlatdar taluka Broach and Mr Byramji Dasabhai Mamlatdar taluka Harsot.

The Govr in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest the Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Captain C J Cumberlege Cantonment Magistrate Ahmednagar, Mr Laxman Moreshwar Deshpande Huzur Deputy Collector Ahmednagar Mr Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi Mamlatdar taluka Sangamner Power to order released convicts to notify residence section 565 1

In continuation of Govt Notification No 3511 dated the 12th May 1901, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut G. W. Bond, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, in addition to his Military duties, pending the arrival of Capt G. C. Burr, 73rd Infantry or until further orders

Lieut Bond is further appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Belgaum District and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Belgaum.

In modification of so much of Gov Notification No. 3163, dated 23th April 1904, as relates to the appointment of Mr. R. P. Bengiri, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri, on return to duty, to be Dist Deputy Collector Kolaba.

Mr. J P. Lobo, Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, held charge of the office of City Deputy Collector, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, from 1st to 24th April

H E Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. H Crawford, who has been appointed to act as First Assist Collector of Customs, Bombay. by Gov Notification No. 2279 dated 23rd March

The Reverend H T H Rountree Senior Chapl in Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension for seven days of the furlough granted to him by Govt Notification Nos 83 and 15 dated respectively the 11th Aug 1903 and 16th March 1904.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Madhav Venkatesh Bhandivad and Hamant Narayen Mutalik Desai, having fraudulently obtained question paper sat at the last Second Grade Public Service Certificate Examination held at Dharwar and Bijapur in September 1903, are hereby declared ineligible for the public service in any capacity.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Miss A E Brook to act as Inspectoress of Girls' School in Sind vice Miss A M Forbes resigned as a temporary measure pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon Assoc M Inst. C E Executive Eng 1st Grade, acted as Supg Eng Southern D in addition to his own duties as Executive Eng Belgaum from the 23rd April to the 2nd May 1904 both days inclusive vice Mr. D George Assoc M Inst C E Supg Eng transferred to the Indus Right Bank Division and pending the arrival of Mr. A Hill C I E F C H Assoc M Inst C E Executive Eng

The following Notification by the Government of India in the P W E department Railway is republished information;—Simla the 13th May

Mr. J R Tickell Executive Eng 1st Grade State Railways whose services have been lent to the B B C I Ry Co. is promoted to Supg Eng 3rd Class temporary supernumerary with effect from the 6th Nov 1903 to Supg Eng 3rd Class substantive pro tem sup with effect from the 6th January 1 and to Supg Eng 2nd Class temporary supy with effect from the 19th February.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY-WHERE.

Imperial clemency in China has been surpassing itself of late. Thus we learn that the Dowager Empress has recently allowed the benevolence of her heart to overflow in the direction of those criminals who are lying under sentence of death. At the same time she shows a wise remembrance of the wisdom of tempering mercy with justice, and has accordingly pronounced that prisoners who in the ordinary course of things would be executed during the coming autumn shall, as a mark of her Imperial favour, be reprieved until the following spring.

That "excellent force the police" seems to be coming out in a new light of recent years—that of enthusiastic upholders of the arts. British artist-constables have been the subject of innumerable newspaper paragraphs of late. In Belgium the force turns its attention to the drama. Two Antwerp constables, MM. Van den Eede and Butsaert, have recently produced four-act plays, the former a tragedy and the latter a comedy. What is more, as if to show that the constabulary intellect is many-sided, these works are about to be produced by a society the members of which are all policemen. In future the expression "a police-court drama" will take to itself quite a new meaning.

With the approach of summer the closed-in "four-wheelers" of Paris are about to give way to the open victoria, sacred to fine weather. In this connection it is not without interest to recall the real meaning of the name "fiacre." Many of us are under the impression that St Fiacre had somehow or other taken upon himself the onerous duty of acting as the patron saint of the French cabdriver, but as a matter of fact his connection with them is of the slightest, and purely accidental at that. The vehicles took their name from that of the "Hotel Saint Fiacre" which was the house of their inventor M. Sauvage. Their first appearance dates from so far back as 1641.

The modern innovation of frequent visits paid and returned by the rulers of States bears with it a drawback to one portion of the community which the rest of us are apt to overlook. Whoever rejoices, post-office employ has cause for complaint. In proof of which may be quoted some figures dealing with the postal business of Rome during M. Loubet's visit. It appears that the daily average of postal packets that had to be dealt with came to some 418,000, made up as follows:—183,000 illustrated postcards 150 000 copies of newspapers 40,000 letters 33,000 ordinary postcards and 12,000 registered letters. For the five days of the Presidential visit therefore the total amounts to some 20 90,000. One rather striking item is the persistent laziness shown by those 1 83 000 who saved themselves from writing long letters to their friends by the simple trick of sending illustrated postcards.

There are some things in this world which it is very hard to understand. For instance, while we have dinned into our ears at all times how much easier it is to make a living across the Atlantic than in this country, nevertheless such a paragraph as this appears in a New York paper of some ten days back:—"The police reserves of the Mercer-street Station and a detachment from the Tenderloin Precinct were pressed into service to handle a crowd estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000 persons who applied for work at the new Fourteenth-street Department Store, on the south east corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth street. On Tuesday also a big crowd went to the building in answer to advertisements, and the few policemen on hand had a hard time in keeping order. For nearly an hour after eight o'clock, the hour announced by the advertisements for receiving the applications, street car traffic on Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth street, through the crowds of persons massed in the street, was almost at a standstill. If, as we told there is a chance for everybody in the States, how does it come about that from 4,000 to 8 000 persons are driven to apply for perhaps half a dozen chances of earning a living? It is all very mysterious.

It is a noteworthy fact that that much-enduring article of taxation tea has not only become a necessity rather than a luxury in our own times, but was already on the way to become so in those of Oliver Goldsmith. Lovers of the "Vicar of Wakefield" will not need to be reminded of the mention of tea as an adjunct to the evening meal of Dr. Primrose and his family. In this connection Mr. G. F. Barwick contributes to the "Library" and interesting note on the first French version of Goldsmith's delightful story and this contains a passage by the translater dealing with the use of tea in England in the middle of the eighteenth century. The writer is believed to have been a certain M. Rose, then resident in England, and keenly observant of insular ways. He says that even in the poorer households tea was taken in the morning and the afternoon. The most important was "le the de l'apres midi," for which people went formerly to each other's houses.

If that happy day should ever dawn when the legal profession in this country is allowed to advertise in manner more direct than is at present the case we may look forward to reading on the letter paper of our own and our enemies' solicitors something like the following. For the present it is confined to that of a lawyer in Iowa:—"Am the red-headed, smooth-faced, freckled, faced, freckled wounded legal Napoiean of the Slope, and always in the stirrups. Practise in every court on earth except that of Judge Lynch. Quich as a hippoptamus and gentle as a sun stroke. Refer to my friends and likewise to my enemies. Fees are the sinews of war. If the immortal Bumble had read that before making his equally immortal remark, one could understand, perhaps even more easily than we can at persent why he considered that the law is a hass."

It would be an interesting subject for the statistician how long at the present rate of destruction Italy will continue to possess art treasures sufficient to attract the foreign art-lover. The latest disaster to be chronicled is that of the famous Correggios at Parma, the one place in the world where it is possible to see the great painter at his best. The famous cupola of San Giovanni is now almost completely ruined, largely because of the fact that the necessary repairs, which were to have been undertaken four years ago, were abandoned in consequence of the wordy warfare which arose over them. Meanwhile the scaffolding which was erected at the time still remains and hides what is left of the frescoes from would be admirers. The two most important paintings in the museum the Saint Jerome" and the Vierge a l'ecuelle" are in an equally deplorable state owing to lack of ordinary care in their preservation.

Captain Sandilands of the pilgrim ship "Nawab" has been fined Rs. 1,000 by the City Magistrate Karachi, 24th May for carrying 51 passengers in excess of the number covered by his certificate. The Magistrate said that on finding all his first, second, and poop accommodation was not utilised, the Captain took in an extra number of 3rd class pilgrims and gave them available space so that the ship should carry her full number of pilgrims, but this the Magistrate held was evidently not the intention of the Act.

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

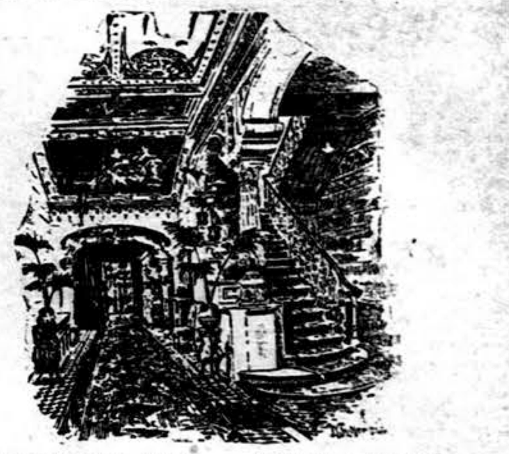
One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

Increase Your Weight.

Dragged down by a cough that you can't shake off into a shadow of your former weight? Then, by all means, go to the nearest chemist's and get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. It cures from the inside—quickly, surely and safely. Don't let a cold "hang on"—unless you are a candidate for the cemetery. Chest-colds, Coughs and Bronchitis arise from inflamed mucous membranes and air-cells. Little's Oriental Balm is soothing, gentle, calming—and masters all fever and inflammation marvellously. Get it to-day—this minute; delays are dangerous.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

VERTIGO—(Dizziness.)

Disturbance of the digestive function often shows itself in dizziness, or vertigo. The nerves become irritated—affect the blood vessels of the brain—and you're "shut off" for a moment, from the world about you. All such conditions are prevented or cured by Nature's Herbal Extract. It increases the gastric juice—helps digest your food—prevents fermentation, the minute it touches the food in your stomach. Restores balance, vitality and energy—makes you a well man.

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NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

FREEMAN'S

HATHI OR ELEPHANT. TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE

CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT or HATHI" Trade Mark.

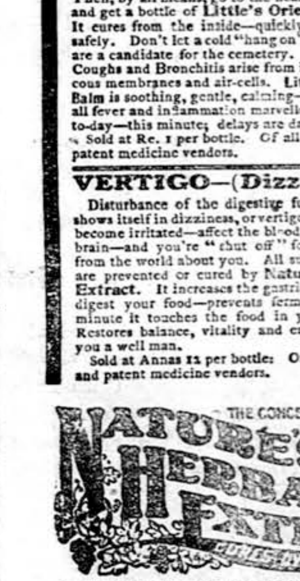
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

GOLD & CO.'S



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THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England

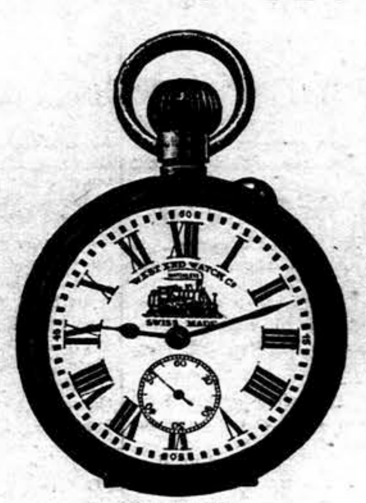
THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

THE MATCHLESS.

Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 10.

" " Silver " Rs. 17-8.



THE BERNA.

Open face, Nickel case,	Rs.	15.
" " Silver	" "	22.
Hunting Nickel	"	18.
" Silver	"	26.
Half hunting, Nickel	"	21.
" " Silver	"	30.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Open face, Nickel case,	Rs.	22-8
" " Silver	"	34
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Silver	"	38
Half hunting, Nickel	"	28
Silver	"	42

THE CHAMPION.

Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 30

" " Silver " " 45

ENGLISH HALL MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERTS at Prices from Rs 7 to Rs. 12.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF WATCHES AND CHAINS

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE domestic humour of Edward Terry, his hearth and-homelike personality, the strong human disposition and spirit of all the characters he undertakes and the pathetic tenderness with which he interprets the emotions of the middle-aged and the elderly—these things constitute the trade mark of the real House of Terry, so that when he is absent from it, which he far too often is, the place is, somehow, not itself. But to-day it is very much itself again. Knocked into one with the House of Burnside, it is the Terry's of the days of Sweet Lavender, The Times, and Love in Idleness to say nothing of the numerous other comedies which have been written round the characteristics of this most wholesome of all English comedians. There was never anything offensively suggestive behind the humour of Edward Terry, even when he was in Gaiety burlesque; and from the day that he went into management on his own account, and in his own house in the Strand, he has always made a point of appealing to his audiences by fair means only.

In Richard Burnside, Mr. Louis N. Parker—a dramatist whose sympathies are ever with the clean side of the drama—has provided Edward Terry with a part which brings out every ounce of the actor's pretty talent for striking the pathetic note with the comic. I have heard people speak of the grim humour of Edward Terry. The phrase is a misleading one, except to those who happen to know that there is about as much grimness in his humour as there are whiskers on a paper knife. The House of Burnside, which is an adaptation of M. Georges Mitchells Odeon success, La Maison, presents him in the most impressive of his stage moods. Richard Burnside has to be strong when he is longing to be weak, and weak when he is struggling to be strong. This is the kind of battle where Edward Terry knows better than any other comedian living how to give the win to both sides. There is a comic touch always in Terry's wrestle between heart and mind, but it is confined wholly to his personality; and this makes the sentiment of the struggle all the more pathetic.

There are snatches of Dombey and Son and of the Cheeryble Brothers noticeable in the evening's entertainment at Terry's. Richard Burnside, shipowner, and his confidential clerk, Robert Parminter, irresistibly suggest the fine old British merchants of Nicholas Nickleby, whose clerk Tim was so particular about the neatness of the ledgers, and the other Dickens book is called into memory by Burnside's enthusiasm for the Burnside firm, and his anxiety for it to be carried on after his death by a Burnside male. The old man is devoted heart and soul to the two children of his ne'er-do-weel son, who has died abroad, and little Margaret and Richard love him as they would an elder brother with Father Christmas tendencies. But, on the very day that they are all so happy that business at the house of Burnside is suspended while the New Year is toasted in elderberry wine, Burnside learns, through a letter received from a dying man in Valparaiso, that his daughter-in-law, Marion Burnside, has had a child by him.

Marion, who had been tempted in times of great suffering and who has lived a pure and repentant life since this regrettable liaison refuses to say which is the lover's child because the confession would fall hard upon the illegitimate one. By this Burnside knows that it is the boy and in the bitterness of his disappointment he turns the mother and her children from him and resolves to leave everything in his will to maritime charities. But in the end the humanity within him conquers; his love for the boy legitimate or illegitimate rises and rides above all other considerations and in a charming scene of general reconciliation we are given to understand that the house of Burnside will eventually be conducted by the boy he has set his heart upon for his heir. If this brief sketch of Mr. Parker's story from Mitchell does small justice to the play, it will at all events serve to show that Terry is in his true element again, and that Terry's is once more itself.

"The City of Flowers," writer an M. A. P. reader in Florence, is just now more fully entitled to its name than at any other season in the year. It is literally "roses, roses all the way," and all along the ways—covering the balconies, tossing themselves over the wall, and garlanding the hedges, for in this favoured spot the fields are often separated by hedges of monthly roses. The streets, too, are full of them, and fragrant with lilies of the valley, in the hands of itinerant sellers, who offer you great handfuls for ridiculously small sums.

Florence is full of people—"forestieri" of various nationalities—Germans and Americans predominating English not a few and a sprinkling of French and Russians. There is as everyone knows, a considerable number of American and English who reside here for a considerable part of each year and sometimes "en permanence. One of the former, Mr. Henry White Cannon who holds an important position in connection with some of the great American railways, has just left the delightful villa, "La Doccia," which he has constructed out of a disused Theatine monastery. The loggia, with its colonnade is a conspicuous object from the road to Settignano; it is surrounded by fine cypress woods, which are full of nightingales and other singing birds.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Berenson have returned to their villa after a six months' visit to their native America. Mr Berenson's monumental work on The Drawings of the Florentine, Painters, which was the event of last year in the world of art publications is already exhausted, and a smaller edition, at a price more within reach of the ordinary student, is in preparation, Mrs. Berenson, whose reputation as an art critic is scarcely second to her husband's and who delighted numerous audiences in the principal towns of the States by her lectures on art, is the author, under her pen-name of Mary Logan of an excellent little guide to the pictures at Hampton Court.

It is probable that Archbishop Stonor is a little wearied of seeing himself figure in the lists of imaginative English newspaper-correspondents as on the point of being raised to the cardinalate. Such a distinction was more likely to have fallen to his lot from the hand of Pius IX, than from that of either of the two succeeding Pontiffs Leo XIII. favoured men of erudition, among whom the urbane Archbishop of Terbizond does not claim a place and the sympathies of the reigning Pope are rather with men of action—zealous missionaries, apostolic preachers, fervent religious, and the like—than with the older-fashioned type of prelate, amiable, courtly, cultured, and perhaps, somewhat unoccupied.

The Monsignor is, naturally, an unbending Tory in all that concerns the etiquette of the Papal Court, any infringement of which is to him almost unthinkable. It is told in Roman society that when the Queen of England and her daughter were yachting in the Mediterranean, they expressed a wish to visit the Vatican, and pay their respects to its illustrious occupant. The fact, however, that they were travelling light, and had not with them the regulation black gowns and veils, appeared to the English prelate an absolutely insuperable obstacle to their appearing in the Pontiff's presence. The Pope himself it is said pooh-poohed the objections raised by his too punctilious prelate, and expressed the gratification it would afford him to receive Her Majesty in any attire it was convenient for her to assume. So all ended well, and the interesting interview duly took place.

Mr. Robert Hichens, the novelist, tells an amusing story of his father, the Rev. F. H. Hichens, Rector of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, and the late Sir Henry Thompson. Mr. Hichens, senior, had gastric trouble of some kind, and consulted Sir Henry, who, as was his wont, inquired very closely into the sufferer's diet, and promptly ordered his patient to give up all his favourite dishes. Among these was apple-tart, and Mr. Hichens pleaded hard for it. "Can't I have a little on Sundays?" said Mr. Hichens. "My good sir," replied Sir Henry in his sternest manner, "do you imagine that your stomach is different on Sundays from what it is on weekdays?"

Congratulations in the first place to Sir Walter Gilbey, on celebrating his seventy-third birthday on Monday last in such fine mental and physical activity: and congratulations in the second place, to ourselves on having secured from him such an interesting chapter o autobiography as he contributes this week. For I am sure that, despite Sir Walter's modest disclaimer M. A. P. readers will find the story of his early days one of compelling interest.

It would be easy to dazzle readers with statistics of the vast business of which Sir Walter is the head, and I may say without hesitation the beloved head to reel off brain-bewildering figures of the firm's output its properties employes huge cheques to the Revenue etc., but that would be contrary to the personal point of view. One point however in connection with the firm's history may be mentioned. In 1861, under the Cobden Treaty, the duty on light French wines was reduced from one shilling to twopence a bottle, and thereby the Gilbey Brother's carefully built-up business in colonial wines was ruined. Many men similarly stricken, would have thrown up the sponge. Not so Sir Walter and his brother Alfred. They adapted themselves readily to the changed conditions, put if possible, more energy into their work, with the result that the firm rose, Phoenix-like from its ashes, to a new and indefinitely greater life.

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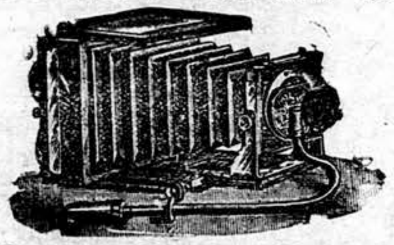

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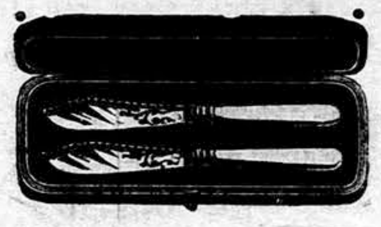

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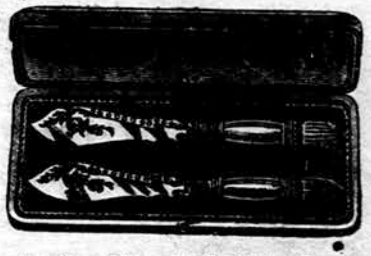

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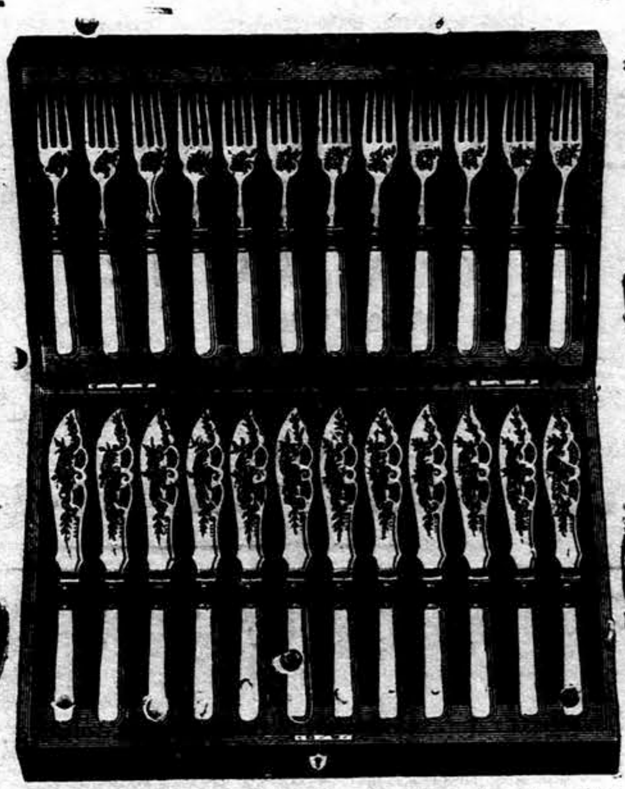

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